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BOSTON LARGEST PORT FOR IMPORTED POTATOES

City Ranks in Fourth Place as Consuming Market—Also Stands High as Jobbing Center—Marketing Methods Vary

As a potato-consuming market, Boston apparently ranks fourth. Receipts in 1920 were 8,807 cars. Imports alone filled 1,677 cars, which is more than twice the amount of imported stock normally consumed by New York City, the next largest receiving point for foreign potatoes. Maine supplied 5,008 cars, Virginia 1,018, and New Jersey 596. The early and intermediate crop States furnished about one-fourth of the total supply.

The Green Mountain from Maine is the preferred and dominant variety on the Boston market during the fall, winter, and spring. It is the leading variety from New Brunswick, Canada, too, but is somewhat less carefully graded there than in Maine. The other important varieties from Maine are the Irish Cobbler and the Spaulding Rose. Maine and New Brunswick stock comes mostly in bulk, graded U. S. No. 1. It is locally packed in 100-lb. sacks before being offered on the market.

"ISLAND REDS" FROM CANADA.

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are the other Canadian Provinces shipping to Boston in quantity, the latter shipping a variety called "Island Red," put up in 90-lb. sacks. The supply from Virginia and most of that from New Jersey is the Irish Cobbler. Virginia stock comes in cloth-top barrels and New Jersey potatoes in 150-lb. sacks

There is a marked difference in the way northern potatoes are handled on the Boston market, as compared with shipments from the South. Nearly all the Maine and Canadian potatoes arrive over the Boston & Maine Railroad, although some come in by the Eastern Steamship Co. Probably 90% go to the "potato house" in Charlestown. Many of the rest, which go to firms having no stores in the potato house, are moved over the local freight railroad to the Union Freight Yard, a small delivery yard near the produce district.

Charlestown is the big local jobbing center for potatoes. The potato house there is a narrow building, about a quarter of a mile long, divided into stores or storage rooms which are occupied by 15 receiving firms. Two tracks run along one side of the house and a delivery platform along the other. Six of the firms in the potato house have stores in the produce district as well, two of them

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Conditions in the live-stock markets during the past week were better from the producer's standpoint than for some time. Cattle and hog prices climbed to last spring's levels. The monthly review of the fresh meat trade revealed heavy receipts at eastern markets during July (p. 82).

The enormous receipts of winter wheat featured the grain markets. Wheat prices gained a little but corn prices drifted lower (p. 94).

In the fruit and vegetable markets eastern potatoes and peaches registered gains while watermelons and cantalaupes declined. Movement continued heavy (p. 88).

Butter prices gained on firm markets. Cheese trading was more quiet due mostly to the recent increase in prices (p. 86).

Hay markets continued quiet although there was some demand for good hay. Feed prices were virtually unchanged during the week (p. 91).

Cottan prices continued to decline. Production this year is estimated at 8,203,000 bales (p. 95).

Several seed articles of timely interest appear in this issue (p. 92).

The statistical live-stock report for June appears in this issue (p. 84.)

The condensed and evaporated milk market report for June appears in this issue. A report on the market for powdered milk also appears (p. 87).

JUNE MEAT PRODUCTION GREATER THAN IN PRECEDING MONTH.

Statistical Live-Stock Report Shows Increased Slaughter of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection increased more than 80,000 head in June compared with May, but was 16,000 less than the number slaughtered in June, 1920. The average live weight increased 4 lbs. over May, but the dressed weight was approximately 2.9 lbs. less. Live cost to slaughterers declined 63¢ per 100 lbs. Compared with June, 1920, dressed weight increased 37 lbs.

Total production was 43,000,000 lbs. greater than in May and 15,000,000 more than in June, 1920. Slaughter during the first six months was 439,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1920.

Oleo oil and stearin were the only beef products exported in any quantity and these declined more than 2,000,000 lbs. compared with May, but were more than twice as great as the exports in June last year.

Calf slaughter increased slightly over the previous month, but was more than 61,000 head less than in June, 1920. Average

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EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS AIDED BY MANY LOANS.

Advances by War Finance Corporation Now Total $29,158,600—Many Applications for Loans Still Under Negotiation.

The War Finance Corporation announces that since its reestablishment several months ago it has approved advances on agricultural exports amounting to $29,158,600. Additional loans aggregating $29,775,000 are now in the process of negotiation.

The largest transactions relate to cotton, on which the Corporation has agreed to loan $16,560,000. Applications involving $15,225,000 to cover the financing of over 500,000 bales of cotton, including 200,000 bales for a cooperative association in Oklahoma and 300,000 bales for a similar organization in Texas, are also pending. The transactions pending and approved represent, in the aggregate, approximately 1,000,000 bales of cotton.

LOANS ON CONDENSED MILK.

The corporation has authorized a loan of $8,500,000 to banking institutions on shipments of condensed milk, and $250,000 to a cooperative association on exports of California canned fruits and vegetables. It is stated that additional advances aggregating about $550,000 may be made to the latter organization. Loans on meat products amount to $2,000,000.

Among the applications now pending is one from cooperative associations in the Northwest for an advance of $7,500,000 on approximately 10,000,000 bus. of wheat. Assistance has also been rendered by the corporation in financing the exportation of approximately 7,000 hogsheads of tobacco involving $1,848,600, while another transaction covering more than 18,000 hogsheads involving $6,500,000 is being developed.

SUMMARY OF ADVANCES.

The following summary shows the advances already approved by the War Finance Corporation for the financing of agricultural exports and the applications now under negotiation. These loans, including the pending applications, represent about 93% of the total loans made by the corporation from its reestablishment up to the last of July.

Commodity.	Approved.	Under negotiation.
Cotton	$16,560,000	$15,225,000
Wheat		7,500,000
Tobacco	1,848,600	6,500,000
Condensed milk	8,500,000	
Canned fruits and vegetables	250,000	550,000
Meat products	2,000,000	
Total	29,158,600	29,775,000

Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE AND HOG PRICES MOUNT TO LAST SPRING'S LEVELS.

Hog Market Stages Spectacular Advance—Fat Lamb Trade Depressed by Oversupply of Natives.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

Conditions in the live-stock trade during the closing week of July were encouraging to producing interests. Everything in the cattle trade with the appearance of a corn finish found ready buyers, and as supplies of corn-feds have diminished rapidly during the last fortnight such kinds scored further substantial advances.

Best yearlings sold up to $10 and matured strong weight steers as high as $9.85 at Chicago for the first time since the slump last April. The seasonal steady increase in the marketward movement of grass cattle, however, with indications of a free movement out of Kansas pastures and other southwestern sections during August, worked against the selling side of the market where lower-grade steers were concerned, effecting a further material broadening in the price range. Some northwestern range cattle appeared at Omaha, and supplies from that quarter will naturally increase from now on.

MOVEMENT SOMEWHAT RETARDED.

The movement, however, is being retarded by good grazing conditions and a feeling on the part of producers that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by deferring round-ups, as the season's run from the northwestern range promises to be the smallest in recent years.

The hog market staged another of its recent spectacular advances, supply volume diminishing while growers were busy in their fields and in no mood anyway to ship hogs freely as long as prices were steadily working in their favor. Continued broad shipping demand and healthy conditions both as regards the volume of export and domestic trade in cured and fresh pork products were irresistable factors in the further advance in live hog prices. Deterioration in average quality effected a further widening of the price range. Chicago's top on July 29 at $11.75 equalled the high spot of the year to date, scored in March.

Fat lamb trade was handicapped by an oversupply of natives running to eastern markets from southeastern territory and having a more or less demoralizing influence on the eastern dressed-lamb trade. Considering this adverse phase prices of lambs on foot at western points held up comparatively well and, with feeder demand picking up, the market promises to acquit itself creditably the moment the dressed trade rights itself. Matured sheep prices were well sustained under continued light receipts.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets compared with the previous week and the corresponding week of 1920 were:

Week ending—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 30	166,300	395,700	199,200
July 23	143,213	467,226	207,404
July 31, 1920	197,839	417,856	294,109

Cattle.—The cattle market displayed a healthy tone at practically all points under review last week, this being especially apparent in the trade on the more desirable fat classes. At Kansas City, where receipts were the second largest of the year, all buying interests were anxious for stock, and advances of 25¢ to 50¢ were made on all grades of steers, with the possible exception of common light grassers. East St. Louis and Omaha reported 25¢ to 40¢ advances and Chicago and St. Paul a like gain on the better grades, but common kinds worked lower at the two last-named points, resulting in a materially widened price spread. Choice dry-feds were comparatively scarce and demand for them sent prices on both yearlings and weighty bullocks at Chicago to the highest levels since early last April. Southwestern markets attributed the increased offerings to a broader movement of stock from Texas and Oklahoma, while movement of Kansas grassers to Kansas City was the largest of the season.

Omaha's Monday receipts carried a good showing of northwestern rangers, largely from Montana. This movement is certain to broaden henceforth, although conditions are such that the run from that section probably will not be in full swing until the end of August. The recent advance in cattle prices, knowledge that the northwestern crop is the smallest in recent years, together with excellent grazing conditions and easier money, have made cattlemen in that section feel that they can not lose by holding back. Many western ranchers also are optimistic as to the outcome of efforts being made to enforce lower freight rates in the near future.

TOP YEARLINGS HIT $10.

Top yearlings sold up to $10 at Chicago last week, several droves making that figure, while 1,348-lb. steers at the same point scored $9.85. Kansas City reported ten head up to $10 with a load lot of dry-fed yearlings at $9.85. Omaha likewise reported a $9.85 top on yearlings, while top at East St. Louis was $9.25. Chicago's trade was featured Wednesday by a drove of long-fed 1,603-lb. Nebraska Herefords which scored $9.50 with feed lot mates averaging 1,809 lbs. going at $9.25. Nebraska pulp-fed steers averaging around 1,550 lbs. went at $9.35 to $9.50 at the same market. Grassers were slow sellers around $6 to $7.50, this range including several lots of Texas offerings which were reshipped to Chicago from other markets. Bulk of all weight of beef steers at Chicago cleared at $7.25 to $9.25.

Heavy steers sold upward to $9.40 at Kansas City and wintered Kansas grassers

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FRESH MEAT RECEIPTS FOR JULY LARGER THAN YEAR AGO.

Market Conditions Generally Favorable during the Month—Heavy Liquidation in Lambs Noted.

Notwithstanding very warm weather throughout the eastern part of the United States during practically all of July, substantial increases in receipts of fresh meats at the principal markets were shown over the corresponding month of last year. Market conditions, however, were generally favorable, barring the unusually heavy liquidation in lambs, which has continued without interruption for several weeks. This liquidation resulted in overloading consuming markets with dressed carcasses, many of which were very inferior in quality.

Compared with July, 1920, supplies of all fresh meats at three eastern markets increased 5,300,000 lbs., 2,500,000 of which were lamb. Beef increased approximately 1,500,000 lbs., and veal 1,400,000 lbs., while mutton decreased 500,000 lbs. Compared with June, decreases were shown in all classes except lamb, which increased 3,700,000 lbs., or 31%.

FEWER BEEF CARCASSES OFFERED.

Beef.—Offerings of beef at eastern markets totaled approximately 104,000 carcasses, or 10,000 less than in June. This reduction was reflected in a stronger price situation and a general upward trend without any apparent improvement in demand. Compared with July last year, receipts increased 2,400 carcasses or about 1,400,000 lbs. An unusual seasonal condition was the switching of retail demand from hind-quarter cuts to forequarter cuts about the middle of the month. This resulted in a higher wholesale price range for chucks and plates and an accumulation of hind quarters at some of the markets.

Heavyweight carcasses, although carrying finish to a marked degree and possessing all the earmarks of grain feeding, were not wanted except by comparatively few dealers, and all such carcasses were moved mostly in cuts. The trade preference at Chicago was for carcasses of the yearling type and resulted in a gradual widening of price ranges, blocky 400 to 550 lb. yearling carcasses selling at a premium of $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. over the heavier weights. Cow carcasses, while slightly larger in number than a year ago, comprised only a small percentage of the total beef supply and most of them had been grass fattened.

After the slumpy markets during the last half of June, when a general decline of $2

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	251	$10.05	255	$10.19	243	$10.60	259	$10.45	250	$10.70	257	$10.60	252	$10.35	255	$9.95	258	$14.56
E. St. Louis	200	10.92	197	11.27	205	11.35	193	11.50	209	11.49	177	11.54	201	11.33	208	10.71	203	15.92
Kansas City	228	9.96	225	10.28	227	10.69	230	10.96	222	10.81	239	10.82	228	10.47	222	9.88	222	15.23
Omaha	258	9.20	269	9.48	264	9.73	262	9.79	272	9.63	269	9.33	265	9.54	259	9.39	256	14.11
S. St. Paul	253	9.09	254	9.29	260	9.33	265	9.41	252	9.54	252	9.56	257	9.32	259	9.26	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	61,683	13,084	48,599	119,811	36,287	83,524	68,234	6,262	61,972
East St. Louis	27,445	9,563	12,636	47,070	17,819	23,803	18,484	4,620	11,762
Indianapolis[1]	11,145	5,831	5,699	43,404	22,185	20,686	5,994	4,306	1,177
Kansas City	49,634	19,085	30,280	29,928	9,181	21,330	27,249	3,650	21,022
Oklahoma City	6,239	753	5,151	5,167	301	4,197	547	.....	186
Omaha	24,410	7,392	17,018	44,975	13,370	31,605	40,627	10,657	29,970
St. Joseph[1]	9,270	2,757	6,332	27,567	4,371	23,250	11,833	712	9,477
St. Paul	16,591	5,369	10,382	26,900	3,303	23,864	6,237	1,124	5,144
Sioux City	10,253	3,952	4,838	30,183	14,294	15,955	2,273	921	1,256
Wichita[1]	3,378	1,030	2,097	6,200	503	6,013	169	.....	169
Total	220,048	68,816	143,032	331,205	121,614	254,227	181,647	32,252	142,135
Previous week	198,319	59,335	130,527	446,989	125,620	304,309	198,476	38,187	167,220

[1] Week ending Friday, July 29.

to $3 was registered, and immediately following the holiday of July 4, wholesalers took a determined stand for higher price levels on all grades of beef. Barring slight week-end declines the trend was upward and the month's closing prices on all grades were practically back to the high point in June, or $2 to $3 higher than the opening. Compared with closing prices in July last year, good steers at all markets were down an average of $8.75, medium steers $6.75, and common steers $5.50. These average declines reflect a growing lack of demand for heavyweight beef carcasses which constitute the bulk of choice and good steers, and on which the decline was relatively greater than on any of the lower grades.

Bulls were relatively scare, practically no offerings except small lots of the bologna type being on sale. Succeeding sales were made on an advancing market and closing prices were $3 above the opening. In line with the general upward trend of beef prices, kosher markets recovered from the stagnant and unsettled conditions prevailing at the end of June and made uneven gains of $1 at Boston and Chicago and $3 at New York and Philadelphia.

Veal.—Approximately 133,000 carcasses of veal were marketed at the eastern markets during the month under review, of which New York had 88,000. This was an increase of 1,400,000 lbs. over July last year, but a decrease of 805,000 lbs. under June, 1921. Prices at the several markets showed

(Continued on page 85, column 3.)

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.
Week Ending Friday, July 29.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	1,434	.....	2,201
East St. Louis	1,262	426	126
Fort Worth	1,004	258	938
Indianapolis	812	189	795
Kansas City	6,445	400	2,023
Oklahoma City	753	131	.....
Omaha	10,489	.....	30,882
St. Joseph	1,122	.....	2,653
St. Paul	2,800	254	1,053
Sioux City	1,949	.....	921
Wichita	677	503	.....
Total	28,747	2,161	41,592
Previous week	17,904	2,371	22,100
Same week last year	43,429	2,533	68,376
State destination:			
Illinois	2,943	.....	4,043
Indiana	992	189	795
Iowa	7,404	147	20,093
Kansas	2,037	642	1,079
Kentucky	.....	.....	351
Maryland	35	.....	.....
Michigan	535	.....	1,238
Minnesota	277	.....	1,144
Missouri	2,791	395	3,391
Nebraska	7,582	254	8,161
New York	24	.....	.....
Ohio	421	.....	120
Oklahoma	1,110	251	1,059
Pennsylvania	1,021	145	.....
South Dakota	625	.....	.....
Texas	646	138	118
Wisconsin	304	.....	.....
Total	28,747	2,161	41,592

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.
[Price per 100 lbs.]

	July 29.	July 22.	July 1.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$30.00-32.00	$29.00-31.00	$26.50-28.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	33.00-34.50	32.00-33.00	29.00-30.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	17.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	16.25-18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.00-28.50	25.50-27.00	25.00-27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	38.00-40.00	38.50-40.00	38.50-40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.25-16.75	16.00-16.50	14.50-15.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	12.25-12.75	11.50-12.75	10.25-10.75
Pure lard, tierces	13.50-14.75	14.00-14.75	11.75-13.25
Compound lard, tierces	11.25-12.25	11.00-11.50	9.50-10.25

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$11.65	$11.65	$11.25	$11.00	$11.00
Bulk of sales	9.70-11.55	11.25-11.55	10.50-11.15	9.25-10.50	8.50-10.75
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	10.50-11.20	10.65-11.40	10.00-11.00	9.75-10.75	8.60-10.50
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	11.05-11.55	11.25-11.60	10.40-11.25	9.85-10.90	8.75-10.75
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	11.25-11.60	11.45-11.65	10.25-11.25	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.00
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	11.00-11.55	11.00-11.50	10.00-11.20	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.50-10.15	8.75-9.25	9.40-9.75	9.25-9.75	8.40-8.60
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	9.15-9.50	8.50-8.75	8.50-9.40	8.75-9.25	8.00-8.40
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	10.50-11.25	9.00-11.40	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.00-10.75	8.75-10.50	9.00-10.00	8.50-10.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	9.35-9.85	9.00-9.50	9.00-9.65	9.00-9.65	.....
Good	8.50-9.35	8.50-9.00	8.50-9.15	8.50-9.00	8.26-8.75
Medium	7.50-8.50	7.15-8.50	7.00-8.50	7.50-8.50	6.75-8.25
Common	6.25-7.50	5.75-7.15	5.35-6.90	6.00-7.50	5.50-6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.50-10.25	9.25-9.75	9.25-10.00	9.25-10.00	.....
Good	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.25	8.75-9.25	8.75-9.25	8.75-9.25
Medium	7.25-8.75	7.15-8.75	6.50-8.65	7.00-8.75	7.00-8.75
Common	5.50-7.25	5.50-7.15	5.00-6.40	5.25-7.00	5.00-7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.25-8.75	4.50-9.75	4.00-7.65	4.25-8.50	3.75-8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.75-7.00	3.50-6.10	3.25-5.50	3.75-6.75	3.50-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00-6.50	3.50-6.25	3.25-5.65	4.00-6.75	3.25-5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.25-3.75	1.75-3.50	1.75-3.50	2.25-4.00	1.75-3.25
Canner steers	2.75-4.00	3.00-4.00	2.50-3.50	2.50-4.00	2.00-3.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	8.25-10.00	5.50-9.00	5.75-8.00	7.00-9.00	5.00-8.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.00-7.50	3.50-8.50	3.00-7.00	3.75-7.50	3.00-6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.25-7.25	5.50-6.75	6.15-7.75	6.00-7.50	4.50-6.50
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	4.75-7.00	4.50-6.50	5.60-7.40	5.25-7.25	4.00-6.25
Stoker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75-6.75	3.50-6.25	4.00-6.75	4.00-7.00	3.50-6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.50-5.50	2.50-5.50	2.50-5.40	2.50-5.75	2.25-5.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.50	6.25-7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50-5.50	3.00-5.00	4.00-6.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.50-10.50	7.25-9.25	8.00-10.25	7.75-10.25	7.50-9.75
Culls and common	5.00-8.25	4.00-7.00	4.00-7.75	5.00-7.75	4.00-7.25
Feeding lambs	6.50-7.75	.....	5.00-6.75	6.00-7.50	4.50-6.50
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.00-8.25	4.25-7.00	4.50-7.25	5.50-7.25	5.00-7.50
Wethers, medium-prime	4.50-6.75	3.75-5.50	4.00-6.00	4.75-5.75	3.75-6.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.25-5.50	3.00-4.50	3.25-5.00	3.50-5.25	3.00-4.50
Culls and common	1.50-3.00	1.00-2.75	1.25-3.00	1.00-3.00	1.00-2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.00-6.50	.....	3.75-5.25	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
[Price per 109 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 2.	July 26.	July 5.	Aug. 2.	July 26.	July 5.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50-17.50	$17.00-18.00	$15.00-16.00	$18.00-19.00	$17.00-18.00	$15.50-16.00
Good	15.00-16.00	15.50-16.50	13.50-15.00	16.00-17.00	15.50-16.50	14.00-15.00
Medium	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.50
Common	12.00-12.50	12.00-13.00	9.50-11.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00
Cows—						
Good	13.00-14.00	13.50-14.50	11.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-13.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	9.50-10.50	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	10.00-11.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.50	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00
Bulls—						
Common	9.50-10.00	10.00-10.50	7.00-7.75	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	25.00-26.00
Good	21.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	22.00-24.00
Medium	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	20.00-21.00
Common	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	10.00-18.00
Mutton—						
Good	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-15.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00
Common	7.00-9.00	7.00-9.00	6.00-8.00	7.00-10.00	8.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	18.00	20.00	16.00-17.00
Good	15.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-15.00
Medium	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-14.00
Common	11.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	29.00-30.00	26.00-27.00	19.00-20.00	27.00-28.00	24.00-26.00	21.00-23.00
10-12 lbs. average	27.00-28.00	24.00-25.00	18.00-19.00	25.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00
12-14 lbs. average	24.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	17.00-18.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00
14-16 lbs. average	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	16.00-17.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00
16 lbs. and over	19.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.50-16.00	13.50-14.50	12.00-13.50	15.00-17.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	15.00-16.00	14.50-15.00	13.50-14.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	13.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.60-12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	13.50-14.50	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00

STATISTICAL LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

(Concluded from front page).

weight increased 12.7 lbs., which is probably a seasonal increase. Live cost to slaughterers declined 19¢ per 100 lbs. under May. Production of veal for the month was 2,600,000 lbs. more than in May, but about 5,500,000 lbs. less than in June a year ago.

Hegs slaughtered under Federal inspection in June totaled 344,000 more than in May and 52,000 more than in June, 1920. Average live weight was 3.6 lbs. greater than in May but dressed weight was practically the same. Compared with the average dressed weight of June, 1920, it was down 6.4 lbs. As a result total pork production was 14,000,000 lbs. less than in June, 1920, but almost 59,000,000 greater than in May this year. Total slaughter during the first six months was about 316,000 less than in the corresponding period of last year. Live cost to slaughterers declined 30¢ per 100 lbs. compared with the May cost.

Exports of fresh pork declined 1,000,000 lbs. compared with May and was only about one-half as much as the exports in June last year. Exports of cured pork were practically the same as in May but about 29,000,000 lbs. less than in June a year ago. Lard exports increased almost 19,000,000 lbs. over May and 23,000,000 lbs. over June, 1920. Exports of fresh pork during the first six months of this year were more than double that of the corresponding period a year ago while exports of cured pork declined more than 166,000,000 lbs. or more than 32%. Lard exports during the half year increased more than 133,000,000 lbs. or almost 45%.

The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in June exceeded that in May by more than 131,000 and that of June, 1920, by 298,500. June purchases cost slaughterers 93¢ per 100 lbs. less than in May but the average weight for the latter month was 5½ lbs. greater. The number slaughtered during the first six months was greater than that of the corresponding period of last year by more than 1,470,000, indicating that the heavy liquidating movement is still in progress. Exports of lamb and mutton, compared with May, were cut nearly in half.

Notwithstanding an increase of more than 200,000 in receipts at public stock yards, as compared with June, 1920, the volume of the stocker and feeder movement to the country was only 40% as much.

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN JUNE.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] June.	Total production,[1] Jan.-June.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	47.40	4.69	26,070,000	160,719,000
Edible beef offal	26.11	2.59	14,361,000	99,995,000
Cattle hides	66.46	6.58	36,553,000	228,424,000
Edible calf fat (unrendered)	1.11	0.69	299,000	2,105,000
Edible calf offal	5.47	3.40	1,475,000	9,822,000
Lard (rendered)	36.20	16.19	103,780,000	667,510,000
Edible hog offal	4.19	1.87	12,012,000	103,923,000
Pork trimmings	8.60	3.85	24,655,000	161,253,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	2.84	1.27	8,142,000	56,998,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	1.75	2.41	1,622,000	16,036,000
Sheep edible offal	1.44	1.98	1,335,000	10,550,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

The number of sheep in New Zealand on Mar. 31, 1920, was 23,914,506, compared with 26,538,302 on the corresponding date in 1918, and 24,798,763 in 1914. The year 1918 showed the largest number of sheep on hand in the past six years.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR JUNE.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	June, 1921.	June, 1920.	Total Jan. 1–June 30, 1921.	Total Jan. 1–June 30, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	640,164	656,602	3,627,705	4,066,846
Calves	369,696	431,079	1,998,180	2,160,343
Average live weight:				
Cattle, pounds	1,010.01			
Calves, do	160.89			
Average dressed weight:				
Beef, do	559.22	522.32		
Veal, do	91.14	(1)		
Total dressed product:				
Beef, do	357,992,512	342,956,357		
Veal, do	33,694,093	39,288,540		
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef, do	88,836,376	130,618,579		
Cured beef, do	20,716,370	26,652,597		
End of month—				
Fresh beef, do	76,653,354	95,296,702		
Cured beef, do	19,895,917	26,355,203		
Exports: [2]				
Fresh beef and veal, do	167,318	12,646,692	9,560,313	77,003,989
Cured beef, do	2,004,136	2,563,762	10,942,840	13,401,160
Canned, do	186,647	6,766,022	3,641,049	16,621,793
Oleo oil and stearin, do	12,766,437	5,656,754	89,166,123	46,395,244
Tallow, do	778,520	1,967,854	4,842,044	8,689,814
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal, do	1,855,877	5,819,305	14,903,895	23,129,240
Tallow, do	718,491	1,134,688	956,447	4,068,585
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$6.61			
Calves	$8.05			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$8.24	$15.07		
Beef carcasses, good steers (Eastern markets)	$15.07	$24.58		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$8.72	$13.68		
Veal carcasses (Eastern markets)	$16.90	$22.20		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,579,941	1,878,951	9,013,213	10,237,921
Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves from public stockyards	197,075	271,690	1,255,232	1,668,577
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.[3]	69,877,000	69,795,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,618,174	3,566,071	21,088,995	21,404,791
Average live weight, pounds	223.65			
Average dressed weight, do	171.18	177.61		
Total dressed product, do	619,359,025	633,369,870		
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight, do	16.19			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork, do	194,485,820	156,962,672		
Cured pork, do	606,901,248	802,375,055		
Lard, do	181,992,047	152,306,767		
End of month—				
Fresh pork, do	182,799,404	170,054,431		
Cured pork, do	616,731,449	812,369,507		
Lard, do	205,878,293	193,315,999		
Exports: [2]				
Fresh pork, do	2,039,244	4,091,683	36,722,081	17,983,339
Cured pork, do	56,886,623	85,947,678	348,301,420	509,445,284
Canned pork, do	89,389	130,975	350,639	1,033,913
Sausage, do	582,039	1,373,194	4,425,342	12,732,212
Lard, do	69,892,992	47,173,215	433,817,007	360,603,550
Imports:				
Pork, do	68,058	50,896	346,829	675,334
Bacon and hams, do	3,159	7,291	106,153	311,077
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$7.99			
Live hogs medium weight (Chicago)	$8.35	$15.17		
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$19.64	$25.66		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	$13.03	$20.56		
Picnics, 6–8 lbs. (eastern markets)	$12.30	$19.39		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$14.85	$23.32		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$27.95	$42.13		
Hams, smoked (10–12 lbs. average) (eastern markets)	$27.90	$37.75		
Lard tierces	$11.23	$22.19		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,573,033	3,700,169	22,202,429	23,566,611
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	33,316	43,333	304,290	467,215
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.[3]	66,754,000	68,850,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,116,069	817,553	6,241,118	4,772,923
Average live weight, pounds	72.57			
Average dressed weight, do	35.05	(1)		
Total dressed product, do	39,118,218	28,655,233		
Storage:				
Beginning of month, do	15,877,485	5,735,177		
End of month, do	8,719,280	4,310,527		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton, do	4,339,262	141,765	61,047,297	2,502,209
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton, do	103,826	2,033,200	19,464,893	12,194,999
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs	$9.20			
Lambs 84 lbs. down, med. to prime (Chicago)	$10.49	$15.38		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$24.50	$29.99		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$4.37	$7.76		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$12.89	$19.63		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	1,849,527	1,639,687	10,499,476	8,978,527
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	88,910	226,970	582,181	1,316,246
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S.[4]	45,067,000	47,114,000		

[1] No figures available for average dressed weight of veal or sheep and lambs for June, 1920. Average weights for corresponding month in 1921 used in estimating production of dressed meats.
[2] Including reexports. [3] First of month. [4] Jan. 1.

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 82.)

at $7.75 to $8.25 with other grassers at $6.25 to $7.50. Numerous strings of Texas steers went at $6 to $7.25 with tail-ends down to $4.75. Bulk of all grades and weights of beef steers cleared at $6.50 to $8.90.

Yearlings sold upwards to $9.85 at Omaha and corn-fed, handyweight steers at $9.25 to $9.50. Montana rangers which were in medium to good condition but rather plain quality brought $6.25 to $7 with the best up to $7.75. Bulk of native offerings at East St. Louis cleared at $7.50 to $9.25, with Texas offerings around $5.85 to $7.10 and cake-fed steers averaging 1,379 lbs. at $8.50.

Cows and heifers held up fairly well at most points, with the exception of Omaha, where a 25¢ to 50¢ decline was enforced. Advances on in-between and grassy cows were rendered next to impossible because of the large number of relatively low priced Texas and Oklahoma steers. Canners were active sellers at practically all markets under review, gains of 25¢ to 50¢ being registered. Prime dry-fed kosher cows reached $8 at Chicago but only few sales above $7 were reported. Dry-fed yearling heifers in load lots sold up to $9.75 at Chicago and correspondingly near the top at other points. Bulls were generally steady to a quarter higher, with the exception of St. Paul and Omaha, where prices were steady to a quarter lower.

LIGHT VEAL CALVES DECLINE.

Light veal calves were good sellers at Chicago until the close of the week when declines of 50¢ to 75¢ were enforced. East St. Louis reported a 50¢ break, but other markets were steady. Outlet for native calves weighing in excess of 160 lbs. was hindered at Chicago, as these weights were generally grassy and came into competition with southwestern offerings.

While there was some improvement in the demand for stockers and feeders at most points, the movement has not yet attained any considerable volume at any of the markets. Improvement in fat cattle prices helped maintain values at Chicago and Omaha where demand was lax. Country inquiry was mostly for stockers and light feeders, and almost anything carrying any flesh covering went to killers, as they were willing to pay more than country bidders. With the corn crop practically made in many sections and easier money the general rule, together with higher fat cattle prices, country demand is expected to pick up within the next few weeks.

HOGS MAKE GOOD GAINS.

Hogs.—Curtailment of receipts and a broad shipping outlet were the main factors in the continued rise in hog prices. After a slight setback on Monday at the markets under review the upward trend continued, equaling the high point of the year to date on Friday at Chicago and reaching the summit on Thursday at the other markets, with the close of the week showing some recession from the high point. Chicago's top of $11.75 on July 29 was the same as on March 21, but the average cost at $10.70 that day was 86¢ higher than on March 21, although three cents below the average cost of the year, $10.73, established on March 3, when the top was $11.25 and the bulk $10.15 to $11.10.

Shipments from Chicago during the week at 36,287 were the heaviest, with one exception, since March. The top prices paid on the week's final session were $11.65 at Chicago and East St. Louis, $11.25 at Kansas City, $11 at St. Paul, and $10.80 at Omaha. Gains for the week measured generally 25¢ to 90¢, Kansas City being up most, due to the sharp local competition for the limited receipts, while St. Paul was about steady on the packing grades. The range of prices was widened at points where packing grades now form a large percentage of the receipts, the spread between good and choice lights and the bulk of packing sows ranging from $1.75 to $2 at Chicago and Omaha and $2.25 to $2.50 at St. Paul at the week-end. Packers were more or less indifferent toward hogs that lacked quality, especially if they ran into the heavyweight class.

A better demand for stock pigs was noted at East St. Louis and Kansas City, such kinds selling up to $10.75 on the week-end session at the former market and up to $10.50 at the latter, but were only steady at St. Paul under a slow demand, the best going at $10.

Sheep.—An oversupply of native lambs at Jersey City and some of the other eastern points, effective, as is usually the case under such conditions, in causing more or less severe depression in the eastern dressed trade, was the "fly in the ointment" that put the selling side at all the leading primary markets to a disadvantage in last week's trading. Receipts at western markets were rather below normal for this season of the year. Feeder demand picked up somewhat, and with hogs and good beef cattle selling higher, sellers of fat lambs would have had at least an even chance of holding prices steady but for the abundance of southeastern lambs appearing at eastern markets.

BETTER DISTRIBUTION NEEDED.

If some effective, satisfactory method could be adopted looking toward a more even distribution of the summer marketward movement of native stock it would, it is believed, have a most salutary effect in stabilizing the market for lambs, both on hoof and hook.

Closing prices for the week on fat lambs were 50¢ to 75¢ lower than the week previous at Kansas City and East St. Louis, 50¢ lower at St. Paul, 25¢ to 50¢ lower at Chicago, and 15¢ to 25¢ lower at Omaha. Sheep and yearlings closed generally steady at all markets under review. The closing top on range lambs was $10.25 at Chicago and Omaha, Washington, and Oregon stock reaching that price at Chicago and Nevadas at Omaha. Top natives reached $10 at Chicago but stopped at $9 at Kansas City. Feeders paid upward to $7.50 for western feeding lambs at Chicago and one load went to the country from Omaha at $7.75, closing prices on feeding lambs being 25¢ to 50¢ above the preceding week at these points.

Sheep were relatively scarce, although some Montana wethers showed up at Chicago and St. Paul and other shipments were in sight for the coming week while Kansas City reported the receipt of a few loads of Texas yearlings and wethers. Montana wethers sold at Chicago at $6 to $6.50 with second cuts downward from $5.25 and some feeders going at $4.50. Best Montana wethers reached $5.75 at St. Paul.

Opening, Monday, Aug. 1.—Cattle receipts were liberal at the markets under review. Beef steers were steady to a quarter lower, dry-feds holding up at most points. The stock declined 25¢ to 50¢ at Kansas City and mostly 15¢ to 25¢ elsewhere. Bulls were weak to lower and veal calves declined 25¢ to 50¢. Stockers and feeders were slow to a quarter lower at Chicago but steady elsewhere. Yearlings sold up to $10 at Chicago and choice 1,372-lb. bullocks scored $9.80. Bulk of beef steers brought $7 to $9.25 and grassers sold under $7 in many cases. Omaha reported top yearlings at $9.75 and Kansas City top was $9.40.

Under comparatively moderate receipts with Chicago claiming 45,000, or nearly half of the ten-market total, hogs opened active and steady to a quarter lower, mostly steady to 15¢ lower. Tops were $11.65 at Chicago and East St. Louis, $11.15 at Kansas City, $10.90 at St. Paul and $10.75 at Omaha.

Lambs opened strong to a quarter higher at Chicago and Kansas City, steady to a quarter lower at Omaha and East St. Louis, and strong at St. Paul. Sheep were mostly steady. Western lamb top was $10.25 at Chicago, $9.75 at Kansas City, and $9.95 at Omaha with no tops reported for East St. Louis or St. Paul. Native lamb top was $10.25 at Chicago, $9.25 at Kansas City, and $9 at St. Paul. Native fat ewes topped $5.25 at Chicago, $5 at Omaha, and $4.50 at St. Paul, while top for Arizonas was $5 at Kansas City.

MONTHLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

(Continued from page 83.)

wide fluctuations, but were comparatively strong at New York and Chicago during the first half of the month, when gains of $5 at each market were made on the better grades, with lesser gains of $2 to $4 on common and medium. Conditions at these markets during the remainder of the month were weak and unsettled, and closing prices were but $1 above the opening. Violent weekly fluctuations marked the veal trade at Boston and Philadelphia throughout the month, but closing prices were about in line with the opening.

Lamb.—Offerings of lamb at three eastern markets totaled 396,000 carcasses. This was an increase of 2,500,000 lbs., or 18% over July, 1920, and an increase of 3,700,000 lbs., or 31% over the previous month. These receipts equaled approximately two-thirds of the month's total receipts of live lambs at seven of the principal live-stock markets. This condition reflects the relatively narrow outlet for lamb as compared with other classes of meats, and also demonstrates the influence of dressed market conditions in the East on the lamb industry in general.

Cold storage holdings of lamb and mutton on July 1 were reduced to 16,000,000 lbs. This amount is about 11,000,000 lbs. in excess of the average holdings on that date during the past five years.

Unusually wide fluctuations at all markets was a marked feature of the month's lamb trade. Under curtailed receipts during the first half of the month the trend was sharply upward, and gains of $7 to $8 were made at both Chicago and the eastern markets. As has been the case following all sudden and sharp advances during the past several years, the demand slumped and consumers turned their attention to other meats. This condition resulted in greater declines during the last half of the month, and closing prices were practically back to the low level of the year to date, while demand showed no improvement.

Mutton.—The total offerings of mutton for the month at three eastern markets were only slightly in excess of 1,000,000 lbs. This was 500,000 lbs. less than the receipts of July, 1920, and 1,031,000 lbs. less than those of June this year. Under these conditions mutton prices were relatively more steady than lamb, and, barring comparatively slight week-end declines, the general trend was upward. Boston gained $4, New York $1, Philadelphia $3, and Chicago $2.

(Concluded on page 87, column 2.)

Dairy and Poultry

CHEESE PRICES REGISTER GAINS DURING PAST WEEK.

Trading, However, Slows Down Following Advances—Wisconsin Boards Reach Same Price Levels.

Cheese prices showed a somewhat higher average for the week ending July 30, because, primarily, of the fact that purchases and sales followed country board prices more or less closely. Both of the Wisconsin cheese boards advanced on July 25, and, while the increase in prices was not so great on the newly organized Farmers' Call Board as on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange, the result was that for the first time prices of both were on approximately the same level.

Opinions differed regarding these advances. The recent drought in certain parts of Wisconsin was a natural cause for a heavy decrease in production. Moreover, numerous cheese factories have been skimming their milk and supplying cream to ice-cream manufacturers. These factors were doubtless mainly responsible for lighter receipts on the part of some individual dealers who were active bidders for goods at prices higher than those which had prevailed. The opinion was also expressed that the advances were unwarranted, and that business conditions throughout the country, especially in the South, are still such as to make even the normal amount of buying somewhat of a question if prices continue to seek higher levels.

PRICES CUT ON UNDERGRADES.

Reports from all markets commented on dull trading during the week. Higher country prices resulted in dealers in distributing markets supplying their trade from short-held goods or storage stocks which could be moved to advantage on the rising market. It was also reported that this slow demand caused asking prices at primary markets to be shaded in numerous cases, some offerings being made below the week's country board price basis.

Business was somewhat relieved the latter part of the week by export inquiry and speculative interest. Canadian markets were reported showing more firmness and as having made advances. The movement of medium and undergrades to domestic trade was fairly good, but buyers were more or less critical and dealers had to make concessions on this class of goods. Quality is still poor with many fancy marks running off on account of hot weather defects.

The drought in Wisconsin was broken during the week by good rains, and pastures which were practically burned up now show considerable improvement. With occasional rains these should last through until fall.

Estimates on Spanish Olive Crop.

According to information submitted by the American consul at Madrid, Spain, the Spanish olive crop for 1920–21 is estimated at 3,665,333,789 lbs. of olives and 698,778,173 lbs. of olive oil.

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING JUNE.

Imported from—	Dozen.		Total.	Dozen.
Canada	15,396	June, 1921		44,941
Hongkong	29,545	June, 1920		28,942

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	42	40½	42	43	39½
Tuesday	42	41	42½	43	39½
Wednesday	42½	41	43	43½	39½
Thursday	42½	41½	43	43½	39¾
Friday	43½	42¼	44	44	39¾
Saturday	43½	42¼	44	44	39¾
Average for week	42.67	41.42	43.08	43.50	39.62
Previous week	41.75	40.46	41.08	42.83	39.42
Corresponding week last year	55.42	53.33	56.00	56.58	56.42

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins):	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20½–21½	19¾–20½	20½–21½	22½	21
Tuesday	20½–21½	20 –21	21 –22	22½	21½
Wednesday	20½–21½	20 –21	21 –22	22½	20¾
Thursday	20½–21½	20 –21	21 –22	22½	21
Friday	20½–21½	20 –21	21 –22	21¼	21
Saturday	20½–21½	20 –21	21 –22	21¼	21
Average for week	21.00	20.44	21.42	22.08	21.04
Previous week	20.75	19.79	20.21	22.42	19.92
Corresponding week last year	26.75	24.50	27.59	29.96	24.03

[1] Flats.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CENTRALIZED BUTTER (90 SCORE) AT CHICAGO.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	38½	Friday	40½
Tuesday	38¾	Saturday	40½
Wednesday	38¾–39		
Thursday	40	Average	39.48

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending July 30.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	13,737,695	13,721,236	15,307,974
Receipts since Jan. 1	333,511,550	319,773,855	360,109,747
Put into cold storage	4,363,777	5,016,355	5,713,761
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,391,506	2,427,626	1,158,348
Change during week	+1,972,271	+2,588,729	+4,555,413
Total holdings	49,378,903	47,406,632	57,711,611
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,034,423	4,856,641	4,892,386
Receipts since Jan. 1	109,844,370	105,809,947	100,644,597
Put into cold storage	2,780,994	2,264,723	2,036,436
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,753,219	1,926,542	667,116
Change during week	+1,027,775	+338,181	+1,369,320
Total holdings	15,250,016	14,222,241	17,387,152
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,455,183	3,342,208	2,302,910
Receipts since Jan. 1	91,359,363	88,904,180	83,775,543
Put into cold storage	745,099	815,552	1,076,781
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,518,844	2,035,622	1,882,670
Change during week	−773,745	−1,220,070	−805,889
Total holdings	15,513,172	16,286,917	15,582,391
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	236,614	254,446	239,424
Receipts since Jan. 1	11,265,592	11,028,978	10,057,620
Put into cold storage	45,631	87,930	24,919
Withdrawn from cold storage	70,151	62,089	40,096
Change during week	−24,520	+25,841	−15,177
Total holdings	3,645,439	3,669,959	3,303,411

BUTTER PRICES RISE AS MARKETS ASSUME STRONG TONE.

Into-Storage Movement Almost at a Standstill—Bullish Sentiment Created as a Result.

While sentiment was still somewhat unsettled, especially during the early part of the week ending July 30, the trend of the market was toward increased firmness and higher prices. Continued hot weather and lack of rain in many producing sections continue to shorten up production and cut down the percentage of arrivals of fine butter, while the actual figures available do not indicate so marked a shrinkage as many seem to believe, even from the peak output of several weeks ago, the fact remains that the building up of any further storage surplus has almost stopped. As this is still the flush season, and as storage holdings did increase materially during this season last year, this fact has created considerable bullish sentiment.

ABSENCE OF IMPORTS A FACTOR.

The explanation of the difference probably lies in the fact that storage figures for the month of July last year were rounded out by liberal receipts of Danish butter, a large part of which was probably stored at New York. The July, 1920, import figures were over 8,000,000 lbs. This would indicate that the firmness of the market during recent weeks may have been due as much to the absence of imports of butter as to the hot weather and lighter production.

Eastern markets, particularly New York, reported a considerable accumulation of undergrade stock, more, in fact, than had appeared on the market for some time. In order to move this stock it was necessary for dealers to cut prices early in the week, but later when the price of fine quality butter was advanced, undergrade prices also went higher and most of the stocks offered were cleaned up. Chicago has hardly known what an accumulation of undergrades meant this year. Either the general quality of butter receipts has been improved or the outlet for medium and undergrade stocks has been much broader. The market for car lot centralized butter was rather quiet until the latter part of the week, when prices recovered very sharply. Receivers were said to be storing their fine cars and selling futures for December delivery against them to a considerable extent.

Among New York arrivals during the week was a small shipment of about 700 casks of Danish butter on the *Oscar II*. This butter, which was of fancy quality, had all been sold to arrive and had practically no effect on the market. Present prices in Denmark are so high as to be prohibitive of any further buying at the present. Rumors of heavy German buying of Danish could not be confirmed. It is reported on good authority that England is taking about 60% of Denmark's output, with most of the remainder going to France and Switzerland.

The American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association's report covering the output of 82 plants for the week ending July 23, showed a decrease of 7% as compared with the same week last year, and of 4.4% as compared with the previous week. While these figures do not show a very sharp falling off of production, comparisons on storage movement for this and last year show a marked contrast. The movement into storage on the four eastern markets for the week amounted to only a little over 2,000,000 lbs. as compared with a net increase of almost 7,000,000 lbs. during the same period last year.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKETS STILL SLUGGISH.

Prices Show Further Declines—Bulk Goods Trade Feels Demand from Ice Cream Makers.

But little change in conditions is noted in condensed and evaporated milk markets. There were times during July when the tone of the market seemed to be temporarily stronger, and some individual firms, principally those producing bulk goods, reported demand better and stocks moving fairly well. But for the most part trade continued to be more or less sluggish.

The bulk goods trade has profited through the summer demand from ice-cream manufacturers whose business has shown the usual increase incident to extremely hot weather. Bulk goods manufacturers have for this reason shown more willingness than usual to let goods accumulate. Shrinkage in fresh-milk production with a resulting curtailment in manufacture may have also been responsible for any better feeling which may have prevailed.

INCREASE IN STOCKS.

Total stocks in manufacturers' hands on July 1 show practically a 25% increase over the June 1 stocks, but were 1% less than July 1 a year ago. It should be noted that this accumulation follows close upon the season of flush production, which will account to some extent for an increase. It appears that unsold stocks were of more concern, for according to reports rendered by manufacturers they were much heavier July 1 than either June 1 or July 1, 1920. Reports from the comparatively few firms which had unfilled orders indicated that these orders were practically all for evaporated case goods.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	July.	June.	July.	June.
New England	$1.57	$1.59	$2.85	$2.87
Middle Atlantic	1.70	1.80	1.95	1.82
South Atlantic	1.84	2.07	1.92	2.05
East North Central	1.57	1.55	1.80	1.86
West North Central	1.53	1.60	1.50	1.42
South Central	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western (North)	1.46	1.44	2.13	1.95
Western (South)	1.49	1.54	.....	.....
United States	1.59	1.61	1.93	1.89

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated case of 16-oz. cans.	
	June.	May.	June.	May.
New England	$6.16	$6.73	$4.95	$5.29
Middle Atlantic	6.01	6.32	4.87	5.17
South Atlantic	6.38	7.07	5.09	5.38
East North Central	6.35	7.11	4.74	5.02
West North Central	6.33	7.08	4.97	5.26
South Central	6.46	6.96	5.13	5.52
Western (North)	6.25	7.25	4.97	5.17
Western (South)	5.91	7.85	4.75	5.28
United States	6.21	6.85	4.84	5.23

Prices paid producers during July averaged practically the same as during June. Slight increases which occurred in the Atlantic, Northwestern, and some of the Middle Western States were offset by correspondingly lower prices in other sections. Selling prices during June were reduced on all classes of goods, reductions being heaviest on case goods. Sweetened condensed in cases to domestic trade sold at 64¢ lower and unsweetened evaporated in cases at 39¢ lower than during the previous month. Reductions to foreign trade were 73¢ and 23¢, respectively.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

(In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.)

Stocks.	July 1, 1921.		June 1, 1921.		July 1, 1920.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks.	33,664	26,907	23,952	17,879	62,225	26,533
Total unsold stocks	28,577	20,970	26,633	13,037	14,241	24,935
Total unfilled orders	460	.....	36	.....	8,369	.....
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks.	143,808	1,028	109,386	957	153,537	1,276
Total unsold stocks	124,314	1,016	78,757	951	56,533	1,085
Total unfilled orders	2,342	.....	1,701	.....	13,618	.....

Exports.	June, 1921.	May, 1921.	June, 1920.
Condensed milk	8,060	5,675	27,723
Evaporated milk	13,640	3,511	16,678
Total	21,740	9,186	44,401

Export business during June more than doubled that of May, and was slightly in excess of April business. Evaporated case goods constituted the bulk of the exports, and the heavest shipments went to Germany. Total exports of condensed and evaporated combined during the first six months of 1921 were less than half of those during the first half of 1920, and it is of further interest to note that while in 1920 the bulk of the exports consisted of sweetened condensed, the reverse has been true this year. Of the combined exports of the two classes of goods this year, January to June inclusive, amounting to 131,322,504 lbs., Germany has received over 31,000,000 lbs., the United Kingdom over 20,000,000 lbs., Cuba some 18,900,000 lbs., and Poland close to 15,500,000 lbs.

MONTHLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 85.)

Pork.—Influenced to some extent by an improved foreign demand for cured pork cuts and lard and by advancing live hog markets, and aided by the moving of week-end surpluses at distributing centers to freezers, prices for fresh pork made uneven gains. The volume of pork handled at eastern markets exceeded that in July, 1920, by approximately 730,000 lbs., but was about 850,000 lbs. less than in June this year. Conditions at Chicago during the first half of the month were relatively steady, but responding to the sharp upturn in live hogs after the middle of the month rapid gains were made and closing prices were $8 to $9 above the opening. Eastern markets made an average gain of $6 on light and medium weight loins and lesser gains on the heavier averages. The demand, however, was not equal to the available supplies, and the generally strong markets were maintained by frequent movements to the local freezers.

Cured pork cuts and lard.—No other class of packing-house products showed a corresponding degree of advance in both volume of sales and higher prices as cured meats and lard. Advancing live hog markets and a broader foreign demand contributed to the usual seasonal advances and resulted in generally healthy conditions and a gradual upward trend of prices. Some foreign countries entered the market for purchases for future delivery in considerable quantities, and exports, both to Great Britain and continental Europe, continued to grow in volume. The domestic demand was fairly constant, especially for hams, picnics, and lard, and these showed the greatest advances. The month's closing prices on hams were up $2 to $3, and picnics $1.50, with the light averages showing the greatest gain. Closing prices on lard were strong and fully $1.50 higher than early in the month. In sympathy with higher lard prices, compound moved up $1 to $1.25. The movement of dry salt meats, while fair for the season, was not in the same relative proportion as other meats. The price trend, however, was upward, with backs showing a gain of $1 to $1.50 and bellies about $1.

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR JULY.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.[1]	Bulk goods.[2]	Case goods.[1]	Bulk goods.[2]
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Totalon July 1:[3]				
1921	393,090	1,595,424	218,560	8,830,708
1920	226,167	2,345,680	80,268	10,909,288
Unsold on July 1:[4]				
1921	.....	[5] 1,759,135	1,200	6,294,121
1920	.....	1,984,000	.....	4,086,026

[1] In tin containers.
[2] In barrels and drums.
[3] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers.
[4] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.
[5] Includes case goods also.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During June.

[Cents per lb.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.		Bulk goods.	
	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales,[2] fresh goods.	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales,[2] fresh goods.
New England	.....	14½	10 -14	10½-12½
Middle Atlantic	.....	10½-14½	7 -14	7 -12½
South Atlantic	.....	12 -14½	5½-14	9½-12½
East North Central	10½-14½	11 -14½	8½-14	8½-12½
West North Central	.....	14½	8 -14	8½-12½
South Central	.....	14½	9 -13	9 -12½
Northwestern	.....	15½	7 -14	9 -13½
Southwestern	.....	15½	9 -14	10 -13½

[1] The range price includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[2] In the "Bulk of Sales" column are included the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 40¢ to 60¢ for case goods and 26¢ to 45¢ for bulk goods; dried buttermilk, 6¢ to 12½¢. The export price for skimmed milk powder was 11¢ to 12½¢ per lb. Atlantic seaboard and 12¢ per lb. Pacific seaboard f. a. s.

Exports of Powdered Milk from the United States.

Destination.	Jan.-May.	June.	Total, Jan.-June.
Belgium	202,762	22,500	225,262
France	62,835	90	62,925
Germany	854,766	559,087	1,413,853
Italy	55,018	16,510	71,528
Netherlands	223,885	.....	223,885
United Kingdom	285,664	98,560	384,224
Other countries	317,262	36,830	354,092
Total, 1921	2,002,192	733,577	2,735,769
Total, 1920	1,981,488	58,595	2,040,083

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool at two Atlantic ports during the week ending July 16 were: Boston, 113,091 lbs.; Philadelphia, 1,218,604 lbs.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATO AND PEACH PRICES GAIN ON FAIRLY FIRM MARKETS.

Watermelons and Cantaloupes Register Declines—Carlot Movement Continues Heavy.

Markets for eastern potatoes and peaches were firm during the week ending Aug. 1 and prices continued to advance. Cantaloupes were slightly lower and watermelon-producing sections reported severe declines. Total movement of 10 leading lines of fruits and vegetables was 14,311 cars compared with 13,005 the week preceding and with 13,499 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Potatoes.—The upward trend in market prices of eastern potatoes, noticeable since the middle of July, continued during the past week. Eastern Shore of Virginia Irish Cobbler stock advanced 10 to 75¢ per bbl. in eastern centers. Prices closed $5.25 to $5.50 in Boston, $5.10 to $5.25 in Pittsburgh, and reached $4 to $4.50 in other large eastern markets. Potatoes from the Norfolk section sold higher also at $4 to $4.50 in New York and Baltimore. Sacked Cobblers advanced 5¢ per 100 lbs. at New Jersey shipping points, closing $2.50 to $2.60. Prices closed at $2.50 to $3.20 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities.

KANSAS HAULINGS LIGHT.

Haulings have been light in Kansas producing sections. At shipping points sacked Early Ohios were quoted unofficially at 85¢ to $1.15 wagonloads cash to growers. The Chicago market was nearly steady at $1.25 to $1.60 but prices reached a new low in Kansas City at $1 to $1.25. Sacked Early Ohios continued nearly steady at Nebraska shipping points, ranging $1.65 to $1.75, carloads f. o. b., but advanced sharply at the close selling around $1.95.

Shipments from Eastern Shore of Virginia sections were slightly more than one-third those of the previous week and movement from the Norfolk section and from the Eastern Shore of Maryland was much lighter. New Jersey rolled twice as many cars as during the preceding week and showed an increase of one-third over the rate a year ago. Total potato movement from all sections was 3,299 cars, compared with 3,931 the week before and with 3,159 last season. New Jersey is now the most important source of supply.

CANTALOUPE MARKET WEAKER.

Cantaloupes.—California Salmon Tint cantaloupes from the Turlock section were in moderate demand in New York, closing $3.50 to $3.75 per standard crate. Highest prices ruled in Boston at $4 to $4.25. The Chicago market was slow and weak, but prices held at $2.75 to $3. Arkansas Salmon Tints ranged $2 to $2.75 in eastern markets and $1.50 to $2 in the Middle West. Arizona Salmon Tints closed 75¢ to $1.50 lower per crate in eastern cities at $2 to $3.75. North Carolina Green Meats, standards 45s, were slightly weaker in wholesale markets, closing mostly $1.10 to $1.75. Shipments were 1,500 cars compared with 1,999 the previous week and with 1,136 during the corresponding week last season.

Peaches.—Georgia Elberta peaches were firm in consuming markets. Prices advanced 25¢ per 6-basket carrier in New York, closing $4 to $4.25 and reached $5 to $5.25 in Boston. Other wholesale markets ranged mostly $3.75 to $4.25. Georgia Belles ranged $3.25 to $4. Eastern markets for North Carolina Elbertas were firm, prices closing $4 to $4.50. Peach movement increased from 985 cars per week to a rate of 1,469. Most of the increased supply came from California sections. Total peach shipments during the corresponding week last season were 2,115 cars.

Watermelons.—Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, were steady in New York at $250 to $300 per car. Poor demand and light wire inquiry at shipping points allowed prices of 26 to 28 lb. stock to decline $100 to $150 per car to a range of $75 to $100 f. o. b. cash track. Smaller melons, 22 to 24 lbs. reached the lowest level of the season at $40 to $65 per car. Prices were nearly steady in Chicago, closing $275 to $375 for 20 to 28 lb. stock. Tom Watsons, 23 to 28 lbs. closed $200 to $390 carloads f. o. b. usual terms at Missouri shipping points. Rate of shipment increased rapidly, reaching 5,182 cars, compared with 3,580 a week ago and 4,478 last season. Large gains were reported from Georgia, North Carolina, and Missouri.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Massachusetts Transparent *apples* were steady in Boston at $3.50 to $4 per bu. basket. Michigan stock ranged $2 to $3 in Chicago and $3.25 to $4.50 in Kansas City. Massachusetts *cabbage* ranged 50¢ higher per bbl. in Boston at $1.75 to $2.25. Iowa stock was in moderate demand in Chicago at $5 to $5.50 per 120-lb. crate. Prices ranged $80 to $100 bulk per ton in St. Louis. Michigan *celery* was steady in Pittsburgh at 40 to 50¢ per dozen stalks and ruled unchanged in Chicago at 75¢ to $1.25 per square crate. Crates of 2 to 3 doz. stalks were steady at $1.50 to $1.75 in Kansas City. Wisconsin *cherries* ranged 25¢ higher per 16-quart crate in Chicago at $3.50 to $4.

New Jersey *green corn* sold mostly at $2 to $2.50 per 100 ears in New York wholesale market. Delaware and Maryland *cucumbers* were weak in New York, declining 15¢ to 35¢ per bu. hamper to a range of 40¢ to 60¢. Michigan and Illinois stock was weak in Chicago, ranging $1.50 to $2.50. New Jersey *eggplants* ranged 75¢ to $1.50 per crate in New York. New York Big Boston *lettuce* ranged 50¢ lower per crate in New York City at $3 to $3.50, but held at $2.50 to $3 in Philadelphia. New York and Michigan head lettuce was steady in Chicago, ranging $1 to $3 per crate. California Iceberg lettuce ranged $3 to $4 per crate in Chicago.

Kentucky yellow *onions* were slow in Pittsburgh and Chicago at $2 to $2.25 per 100-lb. sack. Iowa red and yellow Globes ruled $3 in Kansas City. California Bartlett *pears* brought $4 to $6.20 per box in Boston and $4 to $4.25 in Kansas City. New York Telephone *peas* ranged $3.50 to $4.50 per bu. basket in New York City. New Jersey *peppers* ranged 75¢ to $1 per bu. hamper in New York. Alabama *sweet potatoes* were steady in Chicago at $3 to $3.25 per hamper. New Jersey *tomatoes* were dull in New York at 50¢ to $1 per 20-quart crate. Ohio stock ranged 50¢ to $1 per 12-quart basket in Pittsburgh. Tennessee tomatoes sold at $2 to $2.50 per 6-basket carrier in Chicago.

Canadian truck crops are reported to be suffering from drouth, except in the far western Provinces.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore, Irish Cobblers, No. 1, Barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Aug. 1.	This season. July 25.	One year ago.
New York	270	$4.25–$4.50	$4.00–$4.25	$4.25–$4.50
Boston	92	5.25– 5.50	4.50– 5.00	5.00– 6.50
Philadelphia	148	4.00– 4.50	3.85– 4.00	4.50– 4.75
Baltimore	40	4.50	3.75– 4.25	4.50– 5.25
Pittsburgh	235	5.10– 5.25	5.00	5.75– 6.00
Cincinnati	24	[1] 3.00– 3.15	4.50	[1] 3.85– 4.00
Chicago	428	[2] 5.50	5.00	6.25– 6.50
St. Louis	26	.....	.....	8.00
Kansas City	207	[3] 1.00– 1.25	[3] 1.25	.....

CANTALOUPES, Arizona Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

New York	362	$2.50–$2.75	$4.00–$4.25	$4.50–$5.00
Boston	122	3.50– 3.75	4.00– 4.50	4.50– 5.00
Philadelphia	136	2.00– 2.50	3.50– 4.00	6.00
Baltimore	35	2.50	[4] 3.00– 3.25	4.50– 5.00
Pittsburgh	139	2.75– 3.00	2.50– 3.00	5.75– 6.00
Cincinnati	85	3.00	3.25– 3.50	4.50
Chicago	192	1.50– 2.00	2.75– 3.00	4.25– 4.50
St. Louis	233	1.75	3.00	4.00– 4.25
Kansas City	141	[5] 2.00	2.50– 2.75	3.50– 3.75

WATERMELONS, Georgia and Carolina Tom Watsons, Medium Sizes, Bulk per Car.

New York	341	$200–$250	$200–$300	$150–$275
Boston	71	[6] 0.30–0.50	[6] 0.25–0.45	[6] 0.30–0.50
Philadelphia	231	200– 300	200– 350	200– 300
Baltimore	237	.....	.....	200– 250
Pittsburgh	134	225– 350	300– 425	200– 350
Cincinnati	192	[7] 20– 25	[7] 40	175– 275
Chicago	306	[8] 325– 375	275– 400	300– 450
St. Louis	293	[8] 250– 300	250– 400	200– 250
Kansas City	150	.....	250– 350	300

PEACHES, Georgia, Elbertas, Sixes and Bushel Baskets.

New York	113	$4.60–$4.25	$3.25–$3.50	$4.00–$4.25
Boston	29	5.00– 5.25	3.50– 4.00	4.00– 4.75
Philadelphia	53	3.75– 4.25	3.75	2.50– 3.59
Baltimore	21	4.00– 4.25	3.50– 4.00	3.00– 3.25
Pittsburgh	53	3.50– 4.00	3.50– 3.75	4.00– 4.50
Cincinnati	41	4.00	3.50– 4.00	2.75– 3.00
Chicago	87	3.75– 4.00	3.25– 3.75	3.00– 4.00
St. Louis	18	4.50– 5.00	4.00– 4.25	4.00– 4.25
Kansas City	8	[9] 4.50	3.50– 4.00	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
S. Jersey Pts., N. J.	$2.60	$2.50–$2.60	$2.85–$3.00
N. Jersey Pts., N. J.	2.50– 2.60	2.40– 2.50	2.85– 3.00
Kearney, Nebr.	1.95	1.50	.....
WATERMELONS (cars).			
Macon, Ga.	40– 100	175– 200	100– 175
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	.....	[10] 0.35– 0.50	[10] 0.80– 1.00
Kennett, Mo.	160– 300	.....	300– 325

[1] Kentucky Irish Cobblers, sacked per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Kansas Early Ohios, sacked per 100 lbs.
[4] California Salmon Tints.
[5] Arkansas Green Meats.
[6] Unit basis.
[7] Bulk per 100 melons.
[8] Missouri Tom Watsons.
[9] Arkansas Elbertas.
[10] Bulls per 100 lbs.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending July 30.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to July 30.	Last season to July 30.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	197	171	127	361	243	35,538
Barreled	307	337	192	679	1,388	70,754
Cabbage	151	75	76	13,327	14,789	32,845
Cantaloupes	1,500	1,136	1,999	16,442	12,420	22,310
Grapes	182	107	75	350	342	38,184
Lettuce	243	220	302	13,900	10,041	12,481
Onions	402	273	397	6,736	7,548	27,771
Peaches	1,469	2,115	985	13,994	7,992	26,935
Pears	635	802	495	1,439	2,346	15,151
Tomatoes	241	453	502	11,591	8,436	15,101
Watermelons	5,182	4,478	3,580	30,551	26,076	30,306
White potatoes	3,299	3,159	3,931	38,678	33,373	192,432
Vegetables, mixed	403	164	344	9,466	7,537	13,202
Total	14,311	13,499	13,005	157,474	132,531	542,010

PEANUT OIL PRICES STRENGTHEN DURING RECENT WEEKS.

Farmers' Grade Runners in Southeast Advance 40 Per Cent—Roasting Peanuts Quiet but Firm.

The most significant feature connected with the peanut market situation during recent weeks has been the sharply advancing price of peanut oil, with its resultant effect on the price of farmers' grade peanuts. Early in July peanut oil was selling quietly at the nominal price of 6¢ to 6½¢ per lb. On July 26 the lowest asking price in the southeastern United States was 7½¢, f. o. b. buyers' tanks, and a higher quotation was looked for. In Texas on that date prime crude peanut oil was listed at 8¢ per lb.

Several factors were responsible for this sudden strengthening of peanut oil values. New outlets for the product have been developed or expanded within the past six months, and available supplies are now light. Comparatively little imported peanut oil has come into the country for many months, because of low prices and uncertainty as to when the emergency tariff, carrying a provision of 26¢ per gal. on peanut oil, would be effective. With the duty now on, heavy imports are not looked for in the near future. Furthermore, supplies of other vegetable oils are not heavy, and manufacturers using these oils are becoming somewhat disturbed about future supplies.

FARMERS' GRADE RUNNERS ADVANCE.

The rise in the price of peanut oil has had a material effect on the price of farmers' grade Runner peanuts in the Southeast. In some sections Runners were commanding around $40 per ton on July 26 and were on a price level with farmers' grade Spanish. The lowest price reported for uncleaned Runners was $35 per ton, an increase of 40% over the low level less than a month previous. In some areas Spanish type farmers' peanuts are selling for $42.50 to $45 per ton. Haulings are still light, and many holders of peanuts prefer to continue their waiting attitude in anticipation of further advances of farmers' goods along with advancing oil prices.

An active demand is reported for No. 1 and No. 2 Runners and for No. 2 Spanish for crushing purposes. Crushing is now considered by many concerns to be more profitable than shelling at present prices. Shelled Runners No. 1 were selling on July 26 at 3¾¢ to 4¢ per lb., and No. 1 Spanish at mostly 4¼¢ to 4½¢ per lb.

Light trading is generally reported in Spanish No. 1. The market has been quiet, but is stiffening lately as a result of the higher price of peanut oil. No class of trade is purchasing in any quantity at this time. Candy interests are finding a lighter demand for peanut products, bakers are not buying heavily, summer is normally a dull period for peanut butter manufacturers, and even salters, who have been purchasing most consistently during the season, are slackening their calls for goods at this time.

VIRGINIAS FOR ROASTING FIRM.

Virginia type peanuts in the shell, which chiefly find their way into consumption as the roasted peanut sold by the street vender and small storekeeper, are not in heavy demand at this time. The very light supplies of good stock, however, tend to keep the price level firm, and any appreciable lowering of prices is not anticipated. A more active demand is reported for shelled goods, particularly for the low grades of both the Spanish and the Virginia types, which are being rapidly disposed of for crushing purposes. In fact, some large plants in Virginia are already cleaned out of low-grade shelled goods. Jumbos were listed on July 26 at 12¢ to 12¼¢ per lb., fancys at 7¢ to 7¼¢, and extra large shelled at 12¢ to 12½¢, f. o. b. loading points.

The first crop forecast, recently issued, indicates that the acreage this year for the entire South is 94.5% of that planted in 1920. The figures for Alabama are but 82%, and for Georgia 89%. Texas and Virginia have both increased their plantings, however, and North Carolina is estimated to have 111% of her 1920 acreage. As the crop is in better condition, present prospects are for a larger yield than was harvested last year.

Missouri Watermelons Active—Crop Now Estimated at 3,000 Cars.

The area planted to watermelons in southeastern Missouri this season is estimated at 10,000 acres, and the production is placed at 3,000 cars by the local field representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This is an increase of about 15% to 20% over last season's estimated acreage. Approximately 2,300 cars moved out of the district last year.

The movement from the Kennett, or southern section, began on July 19, the season being 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than last year. Shipments probably will last until Aug. 10 or 15. The movement from the Sikeston-Charleston section began about the last of July, and probably will reach its peak about the middle of August. Shipments from southern Missouri to July 30 were 418 cars compared with 23 cars shipped to the corresponding date last year.

Because of the lack of moisture during the growing season the melons are smaller than usual, although there will, of course, be some large melons shipped. Quality and condition, however, are fully up to standard. No stem-end rot has made its appearance so far and very little wilt has been noticed. Some anthracnose is being found but not so much as last year. Most of the melons are Tom Watsons. Irish Greys and Excells constitute nearly all of the remainder.

Most of the shipments are weighed, counted, and well graded before leaving the district, the weight and count being guaranteed.

The season opened with demand good and market steady at $200 to $250 per car for 20–22 lb. stock; $300 to $350 for Tom Watsons, 24–26 lb. stock; and $400 to $450 for 28–30 lb. stock. Most of the stock has been shipped to small cities and towns in the Mississippi Valley, and to Chicago and St. Louis.

Report on Canadian Fruits.

The Canadian bureau of statistics reports Nova Scotia apple prospects fair to good, cherries and plums good, strawberries light. New Brunswick apples set well but dropped considerably. Orchard and small fruits are reported good in Quebec, in most sections. Ontario orchard and small fruits are satisfactory. British Columbia has a large crop of most kinds of fruit.

New York Apples Hit Hard.

The apple crop of New York, the leading eastern producing State, is estimated at 34% of normal, slightly more for Baldwins and less for Spys, while Greenings show only 17% of a crop.

WATERMELON CROP MUCH REDUCED IN HEMPSTEAD DISTRICT.

Shipments to July 30 Reach 719 Cars—Unfavorable Weather Experienced during Growing Season.

Because of cool weather in the spring, excessive rainfall during the growing season, high winds, and a hot sun during the second week of July, the watermelon crop in the Hempstead, Tex., district, as estimated by a field representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, has been reduced to about 800 cars, compared with about 1,600 cars shipped from that district last year. Until the unfavorable weather struck the Hempstead district the crop prospects were exceedingly bright as the acreage had been increased about 25% over 1920 and the crop was in excellent condition.

The first car of watermelons left the district on June 16 and about 719 cars had been shipped by July 30, compared with 1,593 to the corresponding date last year.

Prices received for the first shipments compared favorably with those received in other sections and in some instances were slightly higher. The leading variety grown around Hempstead is the Tom Watson, well known for its size and shipping quality.

Quality this season was not so good as last, although the shipments carried to market fairly well. The rains during the latter part of June caused many of the melons to put on a second growth, while much sunburn was in evidence during the first weeks of July. The melons, furthermore, were somewhat smaller than usual, the general average having been from 22 to 27 lbs.

The market opened with a moderate demand, Tom Watsons weighing from 24 to 27 lbs. selling at $200 to $250 per car, cash track to growers. The market held steady until July 13, when prices began to decline. Since that date the demand has been very slow, and many cars have been hard to sell at any price. On July 15 prices sagged to $40 to $75 per car for melons weighing 22 to 26 lbs. This decline seems to have been caused by the heavy shipments of Georgia melons west of the Mississippi River and to the fact that the districts farther north had begun to ship in quantity. Much stock shipped after the middle of July was either unsold or on consignment.

The Hempstead District Melon Growers' Exchange has been formed this season and is acting as the selling agency for the local organizations. About 70% of the growers are represented by this exchange.

North Carolina Peaches Active.

Probably about 500 cars of Georgia Belles and Elbertas will move from North Carolina between July 15 and the end of the season, early in August.

The field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates mentions damage by worms in most orchards. To check such injury the infected fruit was picked and destroyed before the rest of the fruit was gathered for packing, while stock in the packing sheds was culled carefully. The growers expected to get rid of most of the worms in the first two pickings, so far as concerns the Belles. The extent of infestation in Elbertas has not been determined. There is considerable scab and some bacteriosis in certain sections, but no rot is apparent.

The fruit generally is of excellent texture and good quality, although lacking some of the high color of last year's crop. The lack of color is due in part to heavy showers, which persisted daily for a full week recently.

EARLY CALIFORNIA POTATOES MAY FILL ABOUT 2,000 CARS.

Season a Poor One from Growers' Standpoint—Low Prices Brought—U. S. Grades a Success.

The bulk of the early potato crop in California is grown within a 35-mile radius of Los Angeles, and practically all within Los Angeles County. The San Fernando Valley is the heaviest shipping district.

This year has been the first season in which United States grades have been in use, and the use of grades has been a success from the standpoint of both growers and shippers, according to a local field representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Approximately one-third of all cars shipped have been inspected by the California State shipping point inspection service. Shippers have commented favorably on inspection for grades, and state that as compared with ungraded cars very few which have been certified as U. S. Grade No. 1 have been rejected. Shippers assert also that receivers have been willing to pay a premium for stock meeting requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade.

MOVEMENT HEAVIER.

Taken as a whole, the movement has been much heavier than last year, as shown by the following comparisons: Up to and including June 23 this year only 237 cars were shipped, while to the same date last season 445 cars or nearly twice as many had been moved. By July 4 this year 751 cars had rolled out of southern California compared with 729 last year; or, in other words, the movement this year through July 4 exceeded the previous season's movement to the same date. Since July 4 the movement has been much heavier than last season, and to July 20 the 1921 movement was 1,593 cars, compared with only 1,166 cars in 1920. Since then the movement has been running heavy and by the end of July, 1,881 cars had rolled out of the district, compared with 1,236 cars last year.

Prices have been very low for both growers and shippers, especially the former. A few early cars were bought from growers at prices higher than $1 per 100 lbs., but as soon as active digging started the market slumped severely, and by June 23 the prevailing price was $1 per 100 lbs. It declined gradually to 75¢ per 100 lbs. At one time the market slumped so badly that a few cars were purchased for 50¢ per 100 lbs. Only once after the season opened was there any real advance, which was on July 18 and 19, when a few cars changed hands at $1 per 100 lbs.

During the early part of the season, the bulk of the crop was rolled to Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico points with occasional cars to Oklahoma, Colorado, and northwestern points. As the season advanced, cars were shipped to points as far distant as Minneapolis, Chicago, and New Orleans. In fact, cars are sold in practically every State west of the Mississippi River.

The principal competing regions are the Kaw Valley in Kansas, and to a lesser extent early in the season, Texas and Oklahoma producing sections. Toward the close, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and the Caldwell district in Idaho offer considerable competition.

Taken as a whole, it has been a disastrous season from the standpoint of the growers. The quality has been only average, and in some cases poor, while the price has averaged less than the cost of production.

A late frost cut down the yield per acre and a heavy rain during the growing season resulted in considerable second growth, or knobby potatoes. When the digging season began, hot weather caused considerable loss from sunburn and heat necrosis. Tubermoth injury also has been severe, especially in the San Fernando Valley. Many fields will not be dug on account of low prices combined with a poor crop.

THE BOSTON POTATO MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

doing a straight potato jobbing business and the rest handling considerable quantities of other commodities during the summer, and making some sales to retailers.

Sales are made mainly to jobbers in Boston and adjoining cities of the metropolitan district. The same dealers sell in small lots to retailers, charging them 10¢ to 15¢ per bag more. The firms which also have stores in Boston keep them supplied from the potato house. Hauling costs about 10¢ a bag, and stock is jobbed in Boston for 10¢ to 15¢ a bag more than the wholesale price in Charlestown, a slightly greater margin being customary in the case of sales to retailers.

Like most of the other vegetables and fruits from the South, southern potatoes are hauled from the track to the produce district, where sales are made usually in wagonload lots directly from the wagon or truck. A load sometimes may be divided between two or three buyers. If it is not sold within an hour or so, the stock usually is unloaded and placed in the store. When trading is brisk, this method is fairly efficient, but when the market is dull it frequently happens that a team or truck will stand from three to four hours in front of the store waiting for a load to be sold, thus wasting the time of team and driver.

Much of the supply of northern potatoes for New England cities within a hundred miles of Boston is bought through brokerage firms located at Boston. Most of these firms handle a variety of fruits and vegetables from different sections, while some handle southern potatoes and a few handle northern potatoes exclusively. They frequently receive cars on consignment which they sell for the shipper, charging the usual brokerage fee of $10 to $15 a car. A few of the firms buy and sell cars on their own account, when potato market conditions offer opportunity for speculation.

Because Boston uses about one-fourth of the potatoes shipped in car lots from Maine, the condition of the Boston market greatly affects the price at Maine shipping points. A study of 1919–20 and 1920–21 prices at Presque Isle, Me., and at Boston shows that as a rule the difference between prices at these two points is practically a matter of the railroad tariff and the cost of sacking, which must be done on arrival in Boston receiving yards.

Imports and Exports of Peanuts During May

The exports of peanuts from the United States during May amounted to 1,178,894 lbs. valued at $74,866. Canada was the chief purchaser, taking 1,000,453 lbs. valued at $62,274. The imports of peanuts during the month amounted to 11,839,974 lbs. valued at $461,031. Of this amount 10,257,514 lbs. were shelled and 1,582,460 were not shelled.

Japan was the chief source of the imports during May, having furnished 9,194,954 lbs. of shelled and 594,390 lbs. of unshelled peanuts. China was also an important source, supplying 959,120 lbs. of shelled and 559,185 lbs. of unshelled.

BRITISH TO STANDARDIZE GRADING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Present Season Likely to Witness Improved Methods of Marketing—Urged by Ministry.

A strong movement is on foot in England, backed by the principal organizations of fruit growers and sellers and by the Ministry of Agriculture, to standardize the grading and the packing of fruit and vegetables, states the London Daily Telegraph.

This voluntary movement has been welcomed in England as an initial effort toward securing efficient and compulsory grading. The British Ministry of Agriculture recently stated that the principal reason why high-grade British fruit does not compete with foreign fruit is that growers present their wares so unattractively they stand no chance in the open market except at a low price. It was further stated that the marketing of large quantities of British apples in a haphazard manner, without appealing to the eye of the buyer by means of careful selection and grading, is becoming a menace to the industry.

APPLES TO BE GRADED.

It is expected that the present season for apples will probably usher in an improvement in the methods of marketing on the part of a large number of growers as English fruit growers are beginning to realize that they are at a considerable disadvantage when competing with the growers in the United States and in Canada where there are associations representing thousands of members who unite for the purpose of grading and successfully marketing their fruit.

The London Daily Telegraph further states that growers in these regions lead the world in the grading and packing of apples, and it is chiefly to their efficiency in this respect that their success in foreign markets is to be attributed.

The Federation of British Fruit Growers has passed rules relating to the quality, grade, and packing of different varieties of apples. Although these regulations are not compulsory a large number of growers are reported to have agreed to observe them. These growers will have their boxes of fruit distinguished by a label which will guarantee that the contents meet all requirements in regard to size, quality, and condition.

It will be interesting to learn how these new developments will influence foreign competition. British growers who are no less eager than their foreign rivals to market good fruit and guarantee its quality are of the opinion that they should have no difficulty in holding their own against competitors who have to transport their fruit several thousand miles to the British markets.

New Bulletin on Northwestern Apple Packing Houses Available.

"Northwestern Apple Packing Houses" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1204 now available for distribution and which will be mailed free upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This bulletin, which is fully illustrated, deals with the details of construction, arrangement, equipment, and operation of boxed apple packing houses and is based upon a study of methods and practices which have given the greatest satisfaction to commercial growers. The information given in the bulletin is applicable to eastern as well as western conditions.

Hay and Feed

GOOD DEMAND AT MANY MARKETS FOR HIGH GRADE HAY.

Low Grades Sell at Increasingly Wide Discounts—Receipts at All Points Continue Light.

Reports from the principal hay markets for the week ending July 30 indicate but little change in the general market situation. Quotations were practically unchanged for the higher grades which in most markets were in good demand, but the lower grades sold at increasingly wide discounts.

Dry weather in several large areas of the country is causing producers to hesitate about shipping their hay so that country loadings generally were light during the past 10 days. The result may be seen in the relatively light receipts at many of the markets shown in the following table, which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending July 30 and July 23, and also for the week ending July 31, 1921:

Cities.	1921		1920
	July 30.	July 23.	July 31.
New York	192	157	360
Pittsburgh	.....	23	.....
Cincinnati	146	110	208
Chicago	228	293	174
Minneapolis-St. Paul	54	41	54
Memphis	65	.....	87
St. Louis	.....	237	112
Kansas City	.....	.....	576
Los Angeles	224	227	255
San Francisco	253	174	320

The demand is limited to local needs and but little hay is moving from central markets to distant consuming areas.

HIGH GRADE TIMOTHY WANTED.

Light receipts of timothy hay have resulted in a brisk demand from retailers and feeders for the few cars of high grade hay arriving. A considerable part of the new hay, as is usual at the beginning of the crop movement, is only of fair quality and is in poor demand even at liberal discounts.

The dry weather which has prevailed over the timothy sections for the past few weeks has been favorable for the shipment of new hay and the number of cars arriving in the markets "hot" has been relatively small. Prices are practically unchanged at the important markets and while the tone of the market is probably a little improved but little change in prices is expected in the immediate future.

Good pasturage in the southern and southeastern States is curtailing demand and dealers are not increasing their stocks but are buying for immediate needs only.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa have been light in the central western markets, but rather heavy on the Pacific coast. While the demand is limited generally, the scarcity of high-grade hay at Memphis has resulted in firm prices at that market. Only one car was received at Chicago during the week, but a few cars of good alfalfa are wanted. The market at Omaha is dull and the demand very light. Seattle reports very little trading because of the excellent conditions of the pastures. Large receipts and stocks and a slackening in the demand caused a weaker market at San Francisco, but a steady demand cleaned up most of the arrivals for the week at Los Angeles. High freight rates continue to confine the movement of alfalfa to near-by markets and consuming sections.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JULY 30.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Seattle.	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[2]31.00	32.50	26.00	27.00	25.50	20.00	.....	20.50	21.00	18.00	.....	12.50	18.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	32.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.00	.....	19.50	19.00	17.00	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	[2]28.50	31.50	24.00	23.50	24.50	17.00	.....	17.50	18.00	16.50	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	30.50	24.00	25.00	25.00	18.00	.....	17.00	20.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.50	27.50	.....	25.00	24.00	17.00	.....	16.00	[3]19.50	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	[3]16.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	28.00	29.00	21.00	.....	17.00	24.50	[3]20.00	16.50	18.50	14.00	15.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.00	28.00	19.00	.....	16.00	21.50	[3]18.00	14.00	15.00	.....	13.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	24.00	27.00	16.50	.....	13.00	.....	[3]15.00	11.00	12.00	.....	11.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	11.50	11.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	13.00	9.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.50	23.00	22.50	24.00	22.00	.....	.....	19.25	16.75	13.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	24.00	25.00	24.09	23.00	15.00	16.25	19.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....
Hard winter	24.00	.....	23.00	24.00	.....	.....	16.00	19.25	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	26.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.00	23.25	23.00	26.00	25.00	.....	.....	20.50	17.75	14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	24.00	26.00	.....	.....	20.00	20.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	28.00	25.00	17.50	19.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Wheat millrun	26.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	31.00	32.00
Rye middlings	22.50	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	.....	47.75	48.50	.....	.....	.....	46.50	46.00	43.00	41.50	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	50.00	.....	[4]43.25	.....	.....	.....	47.00	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	45.25	44.00	[4]41.25	36.00	33.00	.....	42.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	34.00
Peanut (36%)	39.25	.....	.....	.....	24.00	36.75	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	30.50	.....	28.50	22.00	21.00	24.50	22.00	.....	17.00	.....	18.00	21.00	27.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	38.78	36.00	37.71	.....	38.00	.....	34.50	32.80	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	32.25	31.50	31.00	30.00	30.50	.....	22.50	28.00	24.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	30.25	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	21.50	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	32.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	[5]29.00	
Dried beet pulp	29.00	29.00	28.50	34.00	35.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Large bales.
[3] Nominal. [4] New crop. [5] Rolled.

Prairie.—A large part of the prairie now arriving at the markets is new hay. The arrivals of both new and old at Minneapolis were 47 cars, at Chicago 79, at Omaha 24. Although light, the receipts were equal to the demand. At Chicago the scarcity of timothy toward the last of the week caused the dealers to take prairie instead.

Straw.—Wheat and oat straw prices were lowered during the week but rye straw prices were steadier and but little changed.

Quotations are as follows: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $13.50, Baltimore $12.50, Cincinnati $7.50, Chicago $9.50, Minneapolis $8.50, Omaha $8; oat straw—Philadelphia $13.50, Baltimore $14.50, Cincinnati $7.50, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis and Omaha $9; rye straw (straight)—New York $24, Philadelphia $20, Baltimore $23 (tangled)—Cincinnati $12, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $9. Rice straw is quoted at New Orleans at $11 to $11.50 per ton.

Much Sugar-Beet Seed In Country.

Approximately 14,000,000 lbs. of sugar-beet seed have been imported into the United States since Oct. 1, 1920, at which time it was estimated that there were 34,800,000 lbs. on hand. The annual requirement of this seed in the United States is from 15,000,000 lbs. to 18,000,000 lbs., 35% to 40% of which is produced in this country.

WEEK'S FEED PRICES SHOW BUT FEW MATERIAL CHANGES.

Demand Reported as Fairly Good with Offerings and Receipts Ample to Meet Requirements.

The mill-feed situation as far as the northeastern territory was concerned was a shade easier during the week ending July 30. In the northern section of Michigan a good demand was noted because of poor pasturage conditions caused by a severe drought, but reports from Wisconsin indicate that pasturage conditions improved materially in that State and that the demand for feed stuffs dropped off considerably. In the Southeast and Southwest conditions were quiet with stocks normal to above normal.

The movement of feed stuffs in general has been fairly good during the past month. Wheat and corn feeds were produced in ample quantities. Reports received from all sections indicate that dealers are well supplied at present. Storage holdings at lake ports show little change from last week.

BRAN OFFERINGS LIBERAL.

Wheat mill feeds.—Bran was the weakest item on the list this week. A heavy demand for this feed is not anticipated until in the fall. Offerings were liberal and the demand was inactive. An export inquiry for 1,000 tons was reported by the Philadelphia market. While the trade was not consummated it shows the seriousness of the drought in Europe as exportations of wheat feeds are

(Concluded on page 93, column 1).

Seeds

ALFALFA SEED CROP IN ARIZONA LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

Low Prices Offered Growers for Hairy Peruvian Variety—Texas and New Mexico Crops Late.

The production of alfalfa seed in the Southwest is difficult to estimate because frequent, heavy rains in some sections have made it necessary to cut the second crop for hay instead of for seed, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This will make the seed harvest several weeks late and the yield will depend largely upon the kind of weather from now until Sept. 1. In sections where seed has been thrashed, growers are not obtaining satisfactory bids because of the reluctance of buyers to enter the market until they have a better idea of the supply of and demand for this seed.

Arizona.—The only 1921 crop seed being offered in quantity during the week ending July 30 was that produced in the Yuma project in Arizona. Well-informed correspondents estimated last year's crop of Hairy Peruvian, Smooth Peruvian, and common alfalfa seed in this project at 2,000,000 to 2,300,000 lbs. and believe that the 1921 crop will be 2,200,000 to 2,500,000 lbs. and upwards. The acreage cut this season was 10% to 25% more than last year and the yield per acre is expected to be fully equal to or larger than last year. Of the 1920 production 1,500,000 lbs. or more was Hairy Peruvian and about that quantity of this variety is expected this year.

HARVESTING CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

Harvesting of the seed crop began about July 5 under favorable conditions. Offers of $13.50 to $14.25 per 100 lbs. were being made on July 26 for recleaned seed, irrespective of variety. This is unusual, as Hairy Peruvian usually commands a premium of $2 to $5 over Smooth Peruvian and $5 to $10 over common alfalfa. Growers are not selling freely at prevailing prices, which are considerably below normal for the Hairy Peruvian variety.

New Mexico.—Because of heavy rains practically none of the second crop, which is generally the seed crop, was saved for seed in southeastern New Mexico. In some localities harvesting will begin about the middle of August, but in others net until about Sept. 1. The acreage intended for seed is believed to be about 50% of last year, but favorable weather for maturing seed and continued low prices for alfalfa hay, which is now only $10 per ton, may result in increasing the seed acreage.

Texas.—Harvesting began about Aug. 1 in some localities in southwestern Texas, but will not begin until Aug. 20 or later in other localities, where rains have made necessary the cutting of the second crop for hay. A larger seed acreage is expected, provided the rest of the season is favorable for seed production.

Oklahoma.—In most sections of Oklahoma the weather has been favorable for alfalfa seed, and harvesting of the second crop for seed occurred in a few counties during the first week of August. In other counties where the second crop is late or where the third crop will be saved for seed, harvesting will not take place until Sept. 1–10. It is too early to determine whether the acreage and yield per acre will be larger than last year, but from present indications they will be at least equal to last year.

During the week ending July 30 approximately 690,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed from Argentina arrived at New York. Considerable seed was carried over in California, where a good early demand is usually noted. The production of common alfalfa seed in the central part of the State is expected to be even larger than last year because of favorable weather conditions and the difficulty of growers in selling hay at a profit.

An outlook inquiry covering the alfalfa seed areas in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and other States that harvest their crop later than those which have been mentioned above will be made Sept. 1, and the results published about two weeks later.

BUR CLOVER SEED SUPPLY TO BE LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

Crop Now Selling Freely at from $6 to $10 per 100 Pounds in the Bur—Quality Good.

The quantity of bur clover seed harvested in the Cotton Belt that will enter commercial channels is somewhat larger than that of last year, according to data obtained by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The quality of the seed on the average is good and growers are reported as selling freely at prices ranging from $6 to $10 per 100 lbs. in the bur.

The increase in the available supply may be credited to Arkansas and Alabama where several growers and shippers report from 20% to 100% more harvested than was harvested last year. In Georgia and Mississippi the quantity harvested is below normal, although possibly equal to that of last year. North and South Carolina growers and shippers expect to ship practically as much as they did last year.

This crop along with other forage crops of like nature was neglected by southern farmers during the days of high-priced cotton, and it was brought out in reports received that a much larger acreage would have been sown to bur clover the past season if money had been available for the purchase of seed. With the return of southern agriculture to a basis of diversification, dealers anticipate an improved demand for bur clover seed the coming season.

Missouri Growers Have Sold Holdings of Kentucky Bluegrass Seed.

Nearly all of the Kentucky bluegrass seed in the Missouri district and about 75% of that in Kentucky has been sold by growers to the cleaners, the movement being somewhat above normal. The Missouri growers received about $2 per bu. for rough cured seed, and the Kentucky growers were being offered about $2.25 per bu. during the week ending July 30.

The quality of the Missouri seed is better than last year and is expected to shrink in thrashing and recleaning 5% to 10% less than last year, when the shrinkage amounted to 40% or 45%. Because of the light weight of the seed produced in Kentucky this year, the quality is inferior to that of the 1920 crop. The shrinkage will amount to 45% to 50% compared with a shrinkage last year of 40% to 45%.

Stocks of sheep and lamb skins on hand Mar. 1 were 3,028,941 greater than on the corresponding date of 1920.

MEADOW FESCUE SEED PRODUCTION LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

Growing Season Favorable but Rains at Harvest Time Impaired Quality—Most of Crop Sold.

A production of meadow fescue (or English bluegrass) seed larger than last year is indicated in reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The acreage cut for seed in the most important section of eastern Kansas was about the same as last year, but in other sections of eastern Kansas and western Missouri that normally do not have a large surplus the acreage was 10% to 25% larger. The yield per acre is believed to be about 10% more than that of last year because of sufficient moisture during the growing season.

Harvesting of the crop began early, June 20 to 25, and was completed in most sections within 10 or 15 days. Unfortunately, rains occurring while the crop was in shock impaired the quality considerably. Hence the seed will not be so bright as last year.

Prices paid growers for clean seed since harvest have ranged from 10¢ to 15¢ per lb. Most of the seed in territory tributary to the more important shipping points has already been sold at about 12½¢, which was the average price being paid to growers during the week ending July 23.

Orchard Grass Seed Moving Slowly.

The movement of orchard grass seed this season has been below normal. Although as much as 50% of the crop has left growers' hands in some localities in Kentucky, in other localities in that State and in Indiana, Virginia, and Missouri less than 20% of the crop, and in some counties practically none, has moved. In each of these States, growers, perhaps, are carrying over more old seed than usual because of the slack demand last year. No orchard grass seed has been permitted entry under the seed importation Act during the past 13 months, but during the week ending July 30 about 67,000 lbs. arrived at New York from Denmark. As was pointed out in The Market Reporter for June 25, the production this year is much less than last year.

The quality of the seed in Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri is reported to be poorer than that of last year, but in Virginia and Ohio it seems to be better.

Little or no change in prices has occurred during the past two weeks, and growers are still being offered about $1.50 per bu. for country run and $2 for recleaned seed. In Indiana and Virginia some offers of $2.50 for recleaned seed have been made, but there has been little disposition on the part of growers to sell their seed at these prices.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation Act.

Kind of seed.	July 1-31, 1921.	July 1-31, 1920.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	89,200	127,400
Canada bluegrass	1,000	.....
Alsike clover	17,800	2,300
Crimson clover	198,200	297,900
Red clover	744,500	90,600
White clover	133,600	.....
Broom-corn millet	.....	1,100
Grass mixtures	40,100	.....
Rape	38,500	.....
English rye grass	16,300	66,100
Italian rye grass	13,800	44,000
Timothy	89,200	.....
Hairy vetch	108,400	194,000

AMPLE SUPPLY OF SEED OATS AND SEED RYE IN THE SOUTH.

Little Movement Reported So Far—Low Prices Now Prevailing—Quality of Texas Crop Poor.

The supply of new-crop seed oats and seed rye in the South appears to be ample to meet the normal requirements of that section. However, much of it is badly stained, light in weight, and otherwise of poor quality, according to reports submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending July 23. Prices offered farmers are lower than in recent years, ranging from 35¢ to 65¢ per bu. for oats and from $1.25 to $2.25 per bu. for rye, depending in each case on the grade and variety.

Seed Oats.—In the surplus-producing sections of Georgia and South Carolina the available supply of Fulghum, Appler, and other improved red rustproof strains of seed oats is somewhat larger than that of last year, and in southeast Alabama and North Carolina slightly less. No reports were received from the coast counties of North Carolina. The quality of the Georgia and Alabama stock is good. Prices being paid to growers in the Southeast range from 50¢ to 65¢ per bu., but only in a few cases are they selling freely, except at the higher prices.

The supply of Red Rustproof seed oats in Texas is reduced from that of last year. The oats are unusually poor in quality because of unfavorable weather conditions and insect injury, which reduced the yield and caused them to be stained and light in weight. In some instances growers are being offered as low as 20¢ per bu., bulk, while most prices range around 35¢ per bu., sacked. Reports indicate that farmers are not selling at these prices except where it is necessary in order to obtain money.

Seed Rye.—The supply of seed rye, both the Georgia and Abruzzi varieties, in Georgia, is about 10% larger than that of last year, while in North and South Carolina it is equally smaller. The quality is fair to good, mostly good in Georgia. Prices being offered growers in North Carolina range from $1 to $2 per bu., in South Carolina from $1.75 to $2.50, and in Georgia from $1.50 to $2.50. Growers are not selling freely, however, and very little movement of this seed is reported.

One-fifth of the cotton seed sold for planting purposes in 1921 showed a low average germination of only 69%, the balance, averaging 89.1%, according to data obtained by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Assuming all other factors to be equal, the lots germinating 89.1% were worth 29% more than those germinating only 69% and yet farmers paid the same average price for both lots.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 91.)

rather unusual. Middlings held fairly firm and were quoted 50¢ to $1 higher than bran in most of the markets. Flour middlings and reddog were scarce and in good request. Prices rose slightly as a result. Storage stocks of bran and middlings are considered good. They are principally at Duluth where about 300 cars of these feeds are reported as being held for orders at present. Offerings by mills were not heavy and resellers while offering freely did not press sales. The movement and receipts were good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—There was very little demand for old crop cottonseed meal and the movement was light. New crop meal was offered in increased volume and fall and winter quotations in Buffalo, Philadelphia, and various other markets were easily $3 to $4 per ton lower than prevailing prices for old crop meal. The trade, however, appears to be of the belief that the discount is not great enough yet and little buying for future delivery was reported. The market at present is very sensitive to crop development news. Stocks of old crop meal are firmly held. The demand was of a scattered nature and only for such quantities as are actually and immediately needed. Cheapness of competitive feeds are a deterrent factor against a further advance in the price of cottonseed meal and reports from southern sections of Texas that crushing will soon commence also had a rather depressing effect on prices. Hulls were neglected. The export demand was not so good as it has been for the last three or four weeks.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed meal about held its own during the past week. Quotations are firm but unchanged. A reported scarcity stimulated activity and while most of the trading was done by resellers, millers report fairly substantial sales for October delivery. The export demand for cake was very good. Farmers have not started buying meal yet in considerable quantities. The recent advances curtailed the demand to some extent. Cincinnati and a few other markets report that prices for meal were lowered $1 to $2 to stimulate buying. Opinions as to future trend of the market differ. Many dealers expect lower prices this fall. Export demand for cake and consumption of oil will be the principal determining factors. Retail sales are reported as very light in most sections.

GLUTEN FEED ADVANCED $1.

Gluten feed.—The usual temporary scarcity of cottonseed meal at this time of the year resulted in an increased demand for gluten feed which was also stimulated by poor pasturage in a few sections. Prices were advanced by principal manufacturers $1 per ton. It is claimed that many mills are sold up for August shipments but jobbers in many markets continue to quote freely for prompt shipment. The movement was good and reports indicate fairly substantial stocks in dealers' and jobbers' hands particularly in Baltimore and a few other northeaster nmarkets.

Hominy feed.—Yellow and white hominy feed were quoted on the same basis in the Chicago market, but many dealers were quoting white hominy feed at $1 premium over yellow. The demand for immediate shipment was good. A few mills report that as a result of car shortage not sufficient corn is arriving to operate continuously. Production and offerings are light. Sales to the Southeast, usually a good outlet, are poor, the use of new crop feeds checking buying in that section.

Alfalfa meal.—Old and new alfalfa meal were generally quoted on the same basis this week. The demand was fair. The larger buyers and mixers are reported as still waiting for lower prices. Considering the cost of hay and production, material reductions in the price of meal can not be looked for. Offerings were fairly good. Prices were barely steady to a shade easier and increased offerings are expected to depress prices further. Scattered sales were made to the Southeastern, Eastern, and Central States.

Beet pulp.—Sales of beet pulp were light. Buyers are apparently waiting to see what prices will be asked on the new domestic product before making substantial purchases. Prices are unchanged and stocks ample.

VEGETABLE SEED CROP ACREAGE REDUCED FROM 1920.

Contract Acreage Small—Condition of Beans and Peas Reported as Below Normal.

The acreage planted for the production of vegetable seeds this year is much below that of 1920. Commercial growers carried over fairly large stocks of a number of items from their 1920 production and confined their 1921 acreage principally to the comparatively small number of contracts placed with dealers. Adverse growing conditions, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates on July 25, have reduced further the prospective yield per acre of garden peas and dwarf snap beans, while the growing condition of vine-crop seeds is reported to be about 85% of normal and last year and sweet corn more nearly normal.

Garden peas.—The acreage planted to garden peas for seed production is reported to be less than one-half of last year, when it was 113,000 acres. The average growing condition of this crop is much below normal and last year, in some cases 50%, and indicates a prospective yield per acre about 70% of last year. On the basis of the reduced acreage reported and present crop conditions, the total production should be about one-third of last year and abont 70% of 1919 and the three preceding years. The chief causes of the poor prospective yield are: Damage by aphids in California, resulting in a part of the crop being plowed under; extreme heat and dry weather in Washington, Montana, and Wisconsin; and frosts in Utah and some parts of Idaho and Montana.

REDUCED ACREAGE FOR BEANS.

Dwarf snap beans.—The present acreage and growing condition of dwarf snap beans are the result of factors similar to those affecting garden peas. Hot dry weather has prevailed in the Michigan and New York growing districts. On the whole, however, the condition of this crop is somewhat better than that of garden peas, while the acreage is reduced in about the same proportion. With favorable weather the rest of the season there is still time for beans to produce a larger yield than conditions now indicate.

Vine crops.—The acreage of cucumbers and muskmelons for seed in the Arkansas River Valley seems to approximate that of 1920. There was some damage by hail and floods, and replantings were necessary on a small part of the acreage. In some cases there was insufficient water for irrigation purposes until the ditches damaged during the June floods were repaired. Compared with last year the average growing condition of these crops is about 85% and a normal yield per acre is in prospect.

The acreage of squash and pumpkin in Nebraska and other Western States is below normal, but the growing condition is excellent. The acreage of these crops in New Jersey is reported to be larger than usual. The watermelon seed acreage in Florida is about the same as last year and the present prospects are for a yield of 75 to 80 lbs. per acre, which is 25% below normal.

Sweet corn.—The acreage of seed sweet corn in Connecticut is about 50% of last year, in Ohio 70%, and in Nebraska about 85%. In Connecticut the condition of the crop indicates a normal yield, in Ohio the condition seems to be spotted and indicates yields ranging from 900 to 1,500 lbs. per acre, while a normal yield is expected from the Nebraska acreage.

Grain

HUGE WINTER WHEAT MOVEMENT FEATURES GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat Prices Gain Slightly During Week—Exports Help to Sustain Markets—Corn Drifts Lower.

A continuation of the enormous movement of winter wheat was the outstanding feature of the market during the week ending Aug. 1. Despite this heavy movement, however, prices showed a little gain for the week.

Some idea of the heavy receipts at terminal markets may be gained by noticing the increase in the visible supply for the week, namely, 5,421,000 bus. Yet the market effect of the heavy movement was partly offset by export sales, although new export business was large on only one day, the 27th.

Other contributing influences working to offset the wheat movement were private reports cutting down early estimates of the country's wheat crop, and drought damage to the French and German crops.

On Aug. 1 famine reports from Russia were received in the Chicago markets which were of such a startling nature that they had a market influence. Russia has now not only been definitely eliminated as a possible grain exporter but it is believed that that country will import grain and flour to the limit of its ability to pay for them.

BRAZIL ALSO BUYS WHEAT.

On July 30 it was reported on the Chicago market that Russia had just bought 50,000 bbls. of flour in the United States. Brazil was also a buyer of wheat here, the reason for which is not clear in view of Argentina's reported big remaining surplus. The Canadian crop, according to private crop reporters, holds out the only real encouragement to the importing countries. Harvest in the Prairie Provinces is close at hand and reports indicate a large crop.

Corn prices drifted lower during the week, although no tangible reason outside of the pit was apparent, nor was any satisafctory explanation forthcoming. The weight on the corn market was so great and persistent that not even the unofficial estimate (of a well-known statistician) of a crop of 230,000,000 bus. less than last year, or a total of 3,000,000,000 bus., had more than a momentary influence. Cooler weather with scattered rains in the Central States on Aug. 1 was considered as an additional reason by the professionals for selling corn. So the corn market declined that day, although wheat advanced.

ON SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER BASIS.

The expiration of the July futures on the 30th cleared the speculative atmosphere somewhat and put the market on a September and December basis. July wheat on the 30th was approximately the same as at the close of the previous week, namely, $1.22¾. July corn, however, declined 1½¢ during the week and closed at 62½¢. Minneapolis July wheat showed a net advance of 2½¢ for the week and "went out" at $1.30.

Chicago September wheat showed a net advance of 1¢ at the close of the week ending Aug. 1, but September corn declined 1¾¢. Minneapolis September wheat was up 1¼¢ for the week and Kansas City 2¾¢. Winnipeg October was up 3¢ for the week ending July 30; there was no session in the Winnipeg market on Aug. 1. Closing prices of the September futures were as follows: Chicago September wheat $1.24¾ and corn 60¢; Minneapolis September wheat $1.30½; and Kansas City $1.15.

The December futures closed as follows on Aug. 1: Chicago December wheat $1.28 and corn 60½¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.31¾; and Kansas City $1.18⅜. The carrying charge in these markets from September to December, according to the quotations on Aug. 1. were: Chicago wheat 3⅜¢ and corn ¼¢; Minneapolis wheat 1¼¢; and Kansas City 3⅝¢. The carrying charge on wheat in Chicago and Kansas City is about normal, if fireproof storage is considered.

The pressure of heavy receipts was shown in the cash markets. On Aug. 1 No. 2 Red Winter wheat in Chicago closed at 1¢ to 2¢ under September, while No. 2 Hard Winter closed at ½¢ to 2¢ under September. No. 3 Mixed corn sold at 1¢ to 1½¢ under September and No. 3 Yellow ½¢ to 1½¢ under September. Wheat at Gulf ports for July shipment was quoted as follows: No. 2 Hard Winter 12½¢ over Chicago September; for the first half of August, 12¢ over, and the last half, 11¢ over, and all of September, 11¢ over.

MINNEAPOLIS PREMIUMS DROP.

Premiums on wheat in the Minneapolis market declined for "Fancy" grades during the week, yet on Aug. 1 No. 1 Dark Northern sold at 25¢ to 55¢ over Minneapolis September and "Fancy" at 65¢ to 75¢ over. No. 2 Dark Northern sold at 15¢ to 50¢ over Minneapolis September and "Fancy" at 50¢ to 65¢ over.

In Kansas City market No. 2 Dark Hard Winter sold at 4¢ over Kansas City September. Mill and export demand for wheat in Kansas City was reported as good.

The visible supply statement issued on Aug. 1 showed a decrease of 5,421,000 bus. of wheat for the week, making the total 24,660,000. A year ago the total was 17,490,000 and the increase for the week, 870,000. Corn decreased 4,308,000 bus. during the week, leaving the total 14,584,000, compared with 6,150,000 a year ago.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only—Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending July 30:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,393	550	93	50	471
Gulf ports [2]	5,295	16	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,327	.....	.....	16	.....
Total	8,515	566	93	66	471
Previous week	4,406	585	12	691	120
Corresponding week last year	2,879	.....	345	345	1,074
Total, July 3-30, 1921.	19,973	3,236	233	1,445	862
Total, corresponding period last year	20,991	.....	1,701	1,040	5,830

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

The three States showing the largest numbers of German-born farmers, according to the Fourteenth Decennial Census, were Wisconsin, with 18,032; Minnesota, with 14,731; and Iowa, with 12,730. Of the farmers born in Sweden, 16,934 were in Minnesota. Of those born in Norway, 14,925 were in Minnesota and 10,900 in North Dakota.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, July 29.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	123½	122	124	126⅜	129½	123½
	No. 2	123½	121¾	123¼	126½	129	124½
	No. 3	121½	119½	122	125½	127	121
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	122½	119⅜	121¼	124	126½	122½
	No. 2	121½	119½	121	124	126¾	122
	No. 3	.....	118½	119	121	123½	119
Red Winter	No. 1	122¾	121½	.....	126⅜	128¾	123½
	No. 2	122½	121	122⅜	126	128¾	123½
	No. 3	121½	119¼	120¾	123⅜	126	121¾
	No. 4	118½	117½	119¼	121	122	119½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	192	178	187	172	193	194
	No. 2	166	168	181	165	192	191
	No. 3	152	154	154	169	164	166
	No. 4	135	132	135	138	148	145
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	129	121	126⅜	134	138	131½
	No. 2	127	123	126¼	135⅜	136	130¾
	No. 3	122½	117½	125¼	131	132	130
	No. 4	121⅝	118	118	130	125	128
Hard Winter	No. 1	113⅜	111⅜	115⅝	123½	121¼	118⅜
	No. 2	113½	111	114⅜	119½	119¾	117
	No. 3	112	110	112	118½	120	116
	No. 4	110½	107⅜	111½	117½	117	116
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	111	.....	.....	116¼	117	114½
Red Winter	No. 2	117	115¼	117½	125	126	124
	No. 3	112⅜	109⅜	114⅝	120⅜	120⅜	116
	No. 4	109⅜	109½	110	116	115	114
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	120½	120½	122	127	127⅜	124
	No. 2	118½	117⅞	120½	125	125¼	122
	No. 3	116	114½	118	122½	123	119½
	No. 4	114	112	115½	120½	121	116

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	63½	63½	63½	63⅜	65½	64½
	No. 2	62⅞	63¼	63¼	63½	65½	64¼
Yellow	No. 1	63¼	63	63¼	63¼	65¼	64½
	No. 2	63½	63	63½	63½	65½	64¼
	No. 3	61⅜	.....	62	62½	63¾	62
Mixed	No. 1	63¼	62½	63	63	65	63¾
	No. 2	63	62½	63	63	64⅜	63¾
	No. 3	61¼	.....	.....	62¾	62½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	59	57½	58	.....	62	60
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	55	52	53	53	53	52
	No. 2	55½	52	53	52½	.....	52
Yellow	No. 1	55½	54	54	54	54½	54½
	No. 2	.....	54	53½	54	.....	54½
Mixed	No. 1	50	49½	49⅞	51½	.....	51½
	No. 2	50	49	49½	.....	51½	50½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	62	62	61	60⅜	60	60
	No. 2	62	61½	61	60½	60⅜	60
Yellow	No. 1	.....	61	61	62	63½	64½
	No. 2	61½	60	.....	61½	63	64

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	40	38½	39½	.....	39½
	No. 2	39¼	38½	36⅞	36⅝	37½	36¼
	No. 3	36⅝	35½	34½	34	35½	34
	No. 4	35¼	34	33	33	33¾	31¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	36	35	35¼	34½	35¼	34½
	No. 3	35½	34½	34	34	34	33½
	No. 4	34	33⅜	33½	33	33½	31¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	39½	.....	39	.....	36	35½
	No. 4	.....	37½	37	.....	.....	34½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	40½	.....	39	37	.....	.....
	No. 2	39	40	36	35	35½	34
	No. 3	37	36½	34½	34½	35½	33

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		128	125½	124½	127½	130½	127¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	112	110	114	115½	117	111½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	122	123⅜	124½	128	127	122
	Sept.	122⅜	123¾	123⅜	127	125⅞	124
Corn	July	63⅜	64⅛	64	65	64⅜	64½
	Sept.	61½	61⅞	61	61⅜	61⅝	60⅞
Oats	July	38⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	35½
	Sept.	40⅛	39⅝	39½	39⅜	39	38½
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	109½	104½	113	116½	114½	112½
	Sept.	111	112⅜	113⅜	117½	115⅝	113½
	Dec.	115⅛	116½	117⅞	120½	118½	117⅜
Corn	July	48½	48⅛	48¼	48⅜	49¼	49
	Sept.	51⅜	52	51½	51⅞	52⅛	51
	Dec.	52⅞	53½	53	53⅜	53⅞	53
Oats	July	39½	38	38	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
	Sept.	40	38½	38½	38	37½	36½

Cotton

MARKETS AGAIN LOWER FOR BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Production Estimated at 8,203,000 Bales—Condition of Growing Crop Reported as Poor.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued to decline during the week ending July 30, the close of the week showing a drop of about ½ ¢ per lb. The average price of Middling cotton on July 30 closed at 10.81¢ per lb., compared with 11.32¢ at the close of the previous week and 38.52¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The decline in prices for future contracts ranged from 39 points for December and March contracts at New York to 51 points for October contracts at New Orleans. October future contracts at New York declined 49 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.39d. per lb. on July 29, compared with 8.70d. at the close of the previous week and 22.54d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

On Aug. 1 spots advanced 68 points and October futures at New York advanced 75 points over Saturday's closing prices.

The volume of spot sales continued to decrease during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 29,715 bales, compared with 42,457 bales the previous week and 24,578 bales the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the demand for several lines of cotton goods was fair during the week, with prices for such lines exhibiting increased firmness. It is also reported that a sharp cut was made in the prices for denims.

PRODUCTION MUCH REDUCED.

The condition of the cotton crop on July 25 was 64.7% of normal compared with 69.2% on June 25, and 74.1% on July 25, 1920. The average on July 25 for the past 10 years is 75.4%.

A condition of 64.7% on July 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 148 lbs. and a total production of about 8,203,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 13,439,603 bales, two years ago 11,420,763, three years ago 12,040,532, four years ago 11,302,375, and five years ago 11,449,930 bales.

Closing Future Prices for July 30 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	12.14	31.27	34.39	11.66	30.31	33.87
December	12.65	30.09	34.50	12.00	29.25	33.87
January	12.60	29.18	34.42	12.05	28.90	33.95
March	12.95	28.90	34.43	12.40	28.50	34.11

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to July 29.
[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,713,411	6,818,954
Port stocks	1,347,936	784,713
Interior receipts	7,546,577	7,168,126
Interior stocks	1,129,231	871,707
Into sight	11,565,262	12,237,644
Northern spinners' takings	2,088,516	3,056,497
Southern spinners' takings	2,822,449	3,387,517
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,108,428	2,932,697

Exports for the week ending July 29 amounted to 157,465 bales, compared with 136,311 bales the previous week and 42,576 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to July 29 amounted to 5,583,451 bales, compared with 6,361,430 bales in 1919-20. The exports so far for this season are 12.2% less than those for the corresponding period of last season.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to July 29.

To—	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,753,072	3,038,489
France	575,436	554,219
Germany	1,272,309	472,943
Italy	503,878	499,267
Japan and China	707,254	949,729
Other countries	771,502	855,783
Total	5,583,451	6,361,430

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	10¼
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	11
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	12
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	12
Middling, 1⅛ ins.	15
Middling, 1¼ ins.	16½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	17
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	20
Good Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	20
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	12½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	19
Strict Low Middling to Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	20
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	21½
Middling, 1¼ ins.	22

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 11¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 10¾¢ at Memphis on July 30, 1921, and 38¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and 39½¢ at Memphis on July 31, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	75	650	125	300
1⅛ ins.	500	2,525	625	2,559
1 3/16 ins.	800	.....	925	.....
1¼ ins.	1,100	.....	1,125	.....

Latest advices indicate that Sea Island Cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice is quoted nominally at 37¢ per lb. at Savannah.

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 33¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at 35¼¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 25¾¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on July 29 and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	1	3	8
Strict Good Middling	239	24	290	126
Good Middling	4,531	233	3,532	860
Strict Middling	20,766	658	21,618	2,003
Middling	51,498	3,368	34,835	2,346
Strict Low Middling	43,045	9,343	19,408	2,843
Low Middling	10,590	4,607	7,264	3,379
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,518	331	3,130	109
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,630	662	3,087	213
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	14	4	4
Total	138,852	19,241	93,171	11,891

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on July 29 at the port of New York were 156,141 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 35,623 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 421,349 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 227,598 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.
Week Ending July 23.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$22.50
New Orleans, La.	$25.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	28.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	24.00	22.00
Houston, Tex.	26.50	25.00

The five States reporting the largest numbers of foreign-born white farmers in 1920 were Minnesota, with 67,305; Wisconsin, with 53,998; Michigan, with 48,264; North Dakota, with 36,248; and Iowa, with 32,221. These figures were recently announced by the Census Bureau.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 30 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland Cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 30 in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	125	200	225	250	200	100	300	175	203
Strict Good Middling	150	200	100	150	175	200	150	75	200	150	155
Good Middling	100	100	75	100	125	150	100	50	100	100	100
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	75	75	50	25	50	50	53
Middling	11.00	10.75	10.88	10.25	10.75	10.50	10.15	11.35	11.45	11.00	10.81
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	50	75	100	125	100	65	75	75	82
Low Middling	200	175	150	150	200	250	225	150	150	175	183
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	275	225	250	350	350	325	250	250	275	285
Good Ordinary [2]	400	490	325	350	450	450	425	350	350	375	388
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	200	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	375	350	300	350	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling [2]	450	400	475	450	400	450	450	500	500	375	445
Yellow stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	150	200	200	250	250	300	215
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	250	250	300	350	350	350	305
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	300	400	400	400	450	400	410
Blue stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	150	250	300	300	300	325	263
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	250	350	350	400	400	375	353
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	300	450	450	500	500	425	445
Sales for week, bales	1,238	627	92	374	2,650	2,281	8,432	7,826	1,874	4,251	[3]29,715

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Foreign Markets

SPAIN REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS OF OLIVE OIL.

Has Abundant Domestic Supply with Large Crop of Olives to be Gathered this Coming Fall.

By royal order dated July 2 an additional 30,000 metric tons of olive oil have been released for export from Spain, says the American consul at Malaga. This amount is in addition to the 20,000 metric tons authorized for export by royal order of Apr. 22.

The export of these 30,000 tons will be permitted free of all duties and restrictions including the export tax of 20 pesetas gold, per 100 kilos (1.75¢ per lb. at normal exchange) on shipments in tins and of 25 pesetas gold (2.188¢ at normal exchange) on shipments in barrels. All restrictions and taxes have likewise been removed from the 20,000 tons previously authorized.

HAS ABUNDANT SUPPLY.

The Government realizes that the abundant amount of olive oil in Spain is far in excess of the domestic requirements. With a large crop of olives to be gathered in the fall of the year the government decided that the only way to reduce the probable serious losses to the olive-oil producers and exporters was to remove all restrictions.

Under the previous restrictions less than 200 metric tons were exported between Apr. 22 and June 30, and the greater part of these 200 tons was shipped on consignment. Under the present conditions it appears that Spanish olive oils will now be available at prices competing with those of other countries.

Unrefined oil is now quoted in the interior of Spain at 16.2¢ to 18.8¢ per lb. and some of the exporters predict that within 60 days these quotations will drop to 11.8¢ to 14.9¢ per lb.

Manchurian Soy Bean Supply Placed at 314,650 Tons.

The visible supply of soy beans in Manchuria on June 15 was placed at 314,650 short tons, which was about 265,000 tons less than the supply on hand June 15, 1920, according to the weekly report of the Nishini Oil Mills (Ltd.), of Dairen. It is as yet too early to definitely estimate the 1921 crop as it is largely dependent upon weather conditions during July and August.

London, Hamburg, American, and Swedish buyers of soy beans have lately been manifesting unusual interest in the present available supply. The London and Hamburg importers were the chief inquirers. Prices offered by Swedish buyers were about £2 ($9.73 at normal exchange) per short ton below those asked by the Manchurian shippers. These buyers offered to purchase at £11 10s. ($55.96) c. i. f. per ton, while Manchurian shippers asked £13 10s. ($65.69) c. i. f. European ports. London and Hamburg are now purchasing at the latter price.

Record Apple Crop Expected in Nova Scotia.

There is every indication of a record crop of apples in Nova Scotia this year, reports the American consul at Halifax. Trees showed remarkable bloom. Frost affected the setting of the fruit in only a few districts.

Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During First Half of 1921.

During the first six months of the current year the United States exported 123,223,821 bus. of wheat and 8,074,884 bbls. of flour, compared with 48,243,518 bus. and 11,745,639 bbls. during the corresponding months of 1920. This represents an increase of 155.4% in experts of wheat but a decrease of 31.3% in exports of wheat flour compared with the first six months of 1920. The total exports of wheat and wheat flour during the first half of 1921, expressed in terms of wheat, amount to 159,560,799 bus. as compared with 101,098,894 bus. during the same period of 1920.

The following table shows the exports of wheat and wheat flour for the first six months of 1921 and the quantities taken by each country:

	Wheat		Wheat flour
United Kingdom	*Bushels.* 30,848,795	United Kingdom	*Barrels.* 1,876,927
Italy	32,158,049	Germany	1,146,207
Germany	17,583,730	Poland and Danzig	884,512
Belgium	9,970,984	Netherlands	623,023
Netherlands	9,466,490	Cuba	541,358
France	4,684,432	Greece	315,885
Greece	4,116,067	Turkey in Europe	322,365
Gibraltar	3,065,942	Mexico	239,894
Canada	2,875,037	All others	2,124,713
Spain	2,116,989		
All others	6,337,485		
Total	123,223,821	Total	8,074,884
June	25,235,351	June	1,545,984
May	25,932,292	May	1,264,818
April	17,641,424	April	1,591,095
March	14,601,170	March	1,369,680
February	18,468,711	February	1,023,362
January	21,344,873	January	1,279,945
Total	123,223,821	Total	8,074,884

Good Apple Crop in New Brunswick.

While the continued dry weather is causing much damage to grain and field crops in New Brunswick, the indications are that the apple yield in the St. John Valley will be one of the heaviest in years, reports the American consul at St. John, New Brunswick. Small fruits, however, owing to the continued hot weather, will be scarce as will also the potato and other root crops.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING JUNE.

Imported from—	Class 1. Washed and unwashed.	Class 1. Scoured. M. M	Class 3, washed and unwashed.	Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, etc.	Total.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Germany	.....	.....	25	.....	25
United Kingdom	5,860	.....	1,022,742	.....	1,028,602
Canada	19,022	48	2,800	.....	[1] 30,117
Argentina	138,613	.....	47,597	.....	186,210
Peru	.....	.....	.....	248,677	248,677
Uruguay	214,406	.....	.....	.....	214,406
China	.....	.....	3,569,141	3,054	[2]3,592,313
Australia	2,924	.....	.....	.....	2,924
New Zealand	213,289	.....	.....	.....	213,289
British South Africa	74	273,979	.....	161,139	435,192
Total	594,188	274,027	4,642,305	412,870	5,951,755

[1] Includes 8,247 lbs. of unwashed wool, class 2.
[2] Includes 20,118 lbs. of unwashed wool, class 2.

Much progress in the cultivation of tobacco has been made this year in the Province of Quebec, Canada. In 1920 the area under cultivation was about 33,000 acres. The area this year is considerably larger, the official figures, however, not yet being available.

DROUGHT PROVING GREAT MENACE TO SOUTHERN FRANCE.

Agricultural Outlook for Remainder of Year Considered Adverse—May Slaughter Live Stock.

The absence of rainfall in southern France during the current year is becoming very serious, and is now expected to have far-reaching results, reports the American consul at Marseille. The autumn of 1920 showed a more than normal precipitation, but the latest figures for the present year show less moisture than in any season since 1874.

From Dec. 1, 1920, to May 1, 1921, the rainfall at Marseille is recorded at only 2.36 ins., whereas the average record for the same period is 10.82 ins. Thus the precipitation in southern France has been less than 22% of normal, a figure which compares unfavorably even with the 39% of normal which is reported for France as a whole.

While the early crops and early forage have been harvested in fairly good condition, the agricultural outlook for the remainder of the season is considered adverse. There are rumors that large quantities of live stock, especially swine, will have to be slaughtered because of lack of feedstuffs. It seems possible that the wheat crop and sugar-beet crop may be affected, which might necessitate an abandonment of the increased customs tariff just established upon wheat and sugar. The slaughtering of farm animals would be particularly unfortunate in view of the fact that the war-time depletion of French live stock has not yet been repaired by natural increase.

It would probably be unwise for American exporters of feedstuffs to count upon heavy sales to France. Purchases will probably not be made from America unless more economical arrangements elsewhere are impossible. The French colonies and Argentina are more likely to be called upon than the United States.

Canary Island Onion Seed Crop Between 60,000 and 80,000 Pounds.

The onion seed crop in the Canary Islands is the most interesting one from the American point of view, for more than 80% of it is usually marketed in the United States, reports the American consul at Teneriffe. The crop is now being harvested and a few small shipments have already been made. Conditions vary greatly in different districts, but it is thought that an average crop of between 60,000 and 80,000 lbs. will result.

Onion seed is for the most part grown on the island of Teneriffe and exported from the port of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe by the merchants of that island. Planting is done in October and November and harvesting in June, July, and August. As a great part of the crop is usually contracted for in advance, American purchasers place their orders well ahead of the planting season. Exportation to the United States usually begins early in July and should be completed soon after the middle of August, so that the seed may reach the Texas onion growers in time for fall planting.

Contracts for the 1921 onion seed crop were made on the basis of $1.30 per lb. f. o. b. Teneriffe for Yellow Bermuda and $1.75 per lb. for Crystal Wax. Declared exports to the United States during the year 1920 (including a few small shipments to Porto Rico) amounted to 63,014 lbs., valued at $103,360, the average value per lb. being $1.63.

A list of onion-seed dealers in the Canary Islands will be sent to anyone interested upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

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